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JOURNAL.

VOLUME LIII. NUMBER 29.
WHOLE NUMBER 2743.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1916.

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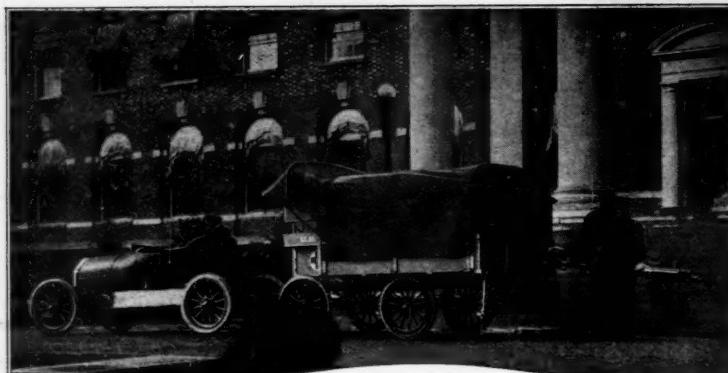
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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the table of Army Stations this week, on account of the many changes going on among the troops in connection with the expedition to Mexico. Until these movements can be definitely given the publication of the list would be misleading.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to March 14. Later changes noted elsewhere.
 (a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
 (b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.
WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Thomas Snowden. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YANKTON (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FIRST DIVISION.

Vice Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Vice Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Hugh Rodman. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William A. Gill. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. John Hood. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SECOND DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fechteler, Commander.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fechteler.) Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MICHIGAN, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1915). Capt. Carlo B. Brittain. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Samuel S. Robison. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

THIRD DIVISION.

Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Coffman.) Capt. Henry A. Wiley. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Capt. Guy H. Burrage. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. William M. Crose. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dunn.) Capt. George F. Cooper. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Durell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Lloyd H. Chandler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. H. O. Stickney. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CRUISER SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.
DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Lieut. Comdr. William D. Leahy. At Port-au-Prince, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Blakely. At Naples, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Albert W. Marshall. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Chester Wells. At Guanacabaya Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy O. Olmsted. At the naval station, New Orleans, La. Address there.
NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Lieut. Comdr. John J. Hyland. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
PRairie, torpedo, 12(b). Comdr. Walter S. Crossley. Cruising in Haytian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Roseo G. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Edward L. Beach. Sailed March 11 from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, for Port of Spain, Trinidad. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
WHEELING, gunboat, 5(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At the navy yard, New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander.
BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. David F. Sellers. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MELVILLE, tender, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Henry B. Price. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WADSWORTH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.
O'BRIEN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Clarence A. Richards. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Austin S. Kibbee. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur W. Sears. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATTERSON (destroyer) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1915). Lieut. John H. Newton. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dorch. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig, Commander.
WADSWORTH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CUMMING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. George F. Neal. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ERICSSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William L. Pryor. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Fairfield. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WINSLOW (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Neil E. Nichols. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BALCH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan, Commander.

AYLWIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John G. Fremont. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
GUSHING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Theodore A. Kittenger. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. David W. Bagley. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DESTROYER DIVISIONS OPERATING WITH REDUCED COMPLEMENTS.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender to First and Second Divisions), 2(b). Comdr. Harris Laning. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Lieut. Charles F. Russell, Commander.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Charles F. Russell. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Walling. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. Sailed March 12 from Charleston, S.C., for Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Charles C. Slayton. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Lieut. Robert A. Theobald, Commander.

WALKE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Robert A. Theobald. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Kilduff. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. George W. Simpson. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. William S. Nicholas. At Mobile, Ala. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Comdr. David W. Todd, Commander of Third and Fourth Divisions.

DIXIE (tender to Third and Fourth Divisions), 12(b). Comdr. David W. Todd. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay, Commander.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Earl A. McIntyre. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Douglas L. Howard. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Halsey Powell, Commander.

JOUETT (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Halsey Powell. At Smithtown Bay, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At Whitestone Landing, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Blackburn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Ronald P. P. Meclewska. At Smithtown Bay, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Ensign Howard A. Flanagan. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, Commander.

COLUMBIA (cruiser, second class), 18(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

FULTON (steamship). Lieut. James D. Willson. At the submarine base, New London, Conn. Address there.

TONOPAH (monitor). Lieut. Robert T. Merrill. At the submarine base, New London, Conn. Address there.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Robert M. Hinckley. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Joseph M. B. Smith. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POTOMAC (tender). Chief Boatswain Peter Emery. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

SEVERN (tender). Lieut. Garnet Hulings. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

G-1 submarine. Lieut. Lawrence F. Reisner. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

(Continued on page 945.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

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OUR MACHINE GUNS.

There has been considerable comment on the report that one of our machine guns jammed during the fight with the Mexicans at Columbus, N.M. This mishap may be looked for so long as our machine guns are handled by troops not thoroughly trained in their use. This fact has been recognized, and both of the Army bills now before Congress provide for machine-gun companies. The British army has found it necessary to establish a machine-gun school of instruction, behind the fighting line for its troops in France, and similar instruction should be provided in this country for those required to handle our machine guns. Whatever differences of opinion there may be as to the best type of machine guns, and however one type may be exploited at the expense of another, it should be remembered that no entirely satisfactory machine rifle has yet been developed; that is, we have never had a machine gun that is not subject to stoppage by reason of some kind of malfunction. These weapons are machines, operating with tremendous pressures and tremendous velocity of the moving parts, and they are subject to the weaknesses and infirmities of all machines. They have never reached the simplicity and perfection of operation which would insure their operation in the hands of the ordinary soldier with the same certainty that attends that of the ordinary rifle or pistol. Their infirmities have been accepted because of the large effective output which can be had from them when they do work well.

The Benét-Mercier automatic machine rifle was adopted for use in the United States Service several years ago, after exhaustive trials by two boards, both of which reported that it was the best and most reliable of the class of machine guns offered up to that time. After it had been in the Service for some time it was tried again in competition with several other machine guns, some of them of new design. At the trial by the first board all the guns except the Vickers-Maxim, then a new gun, were eliminated, and, upon the recommendation of that board, several of the Vickers-Maxim guns were procured and were given a further trial, more extensive than the first one, including field conditions, in competition with a like number of Benét-Mercier guns, by a board whose membership included some of the members of the first board. The majority of the members of both boards was of officers of the line of the Army which uses the guns. At the second trial the gun of new design came out best and was adopted; but the board took occasion to say that the Benét-Mercier gun had been the best in existence at the time of its adoption. Owing to the European war it has not yet been possible to secure a supply of Vickers-Maxim guns, but orders have been placed with a concern in this country now manufacturing them, and it is expected that the guns will be forthcoming shortly.

As a result of early experience in the Service with the Benét-Mercier gun certain slight changes, principally in the material used in some of the small parts, were made, and after these modifications the operation of the gun improved, but nevertheless adverse reports in regard to it have been, from time to time, received. The gun, like all machine guns, undoubtedly requires special skill for its successful use. Favorable reports from the Service of the action of the Benét-Mercier gun have not been lacking. The latest which the Department has had is an extract from the report of Col. E. K. Cole,

U.S.M.C., Haytian Expeditionary Force, in 1915, who states as follows: "The Benét automatic rifle stood the work splendidly and as modified is thoroughly dependable. It is easily packed, even on burros, and when operating off the trails was easily carried by one man with the clip in place, so that firing could be opened at once."

WHAT REAL PREPAREDNESS MEANS.

In a speech delivered before the Suffolk County Association at the Hotel Astor in New York city on March 11, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., made a striking delineation of what constituted real preparedness, and of the advantages which would accrue to the nation from a system of military training such as pertains in Switzerland or Australia. We should be glad to publish the whole speech, but must limit ourselves to extracts showing its character. "Real preparedness," said the General, "must rest upon a moral preparedness or moral organization, an organization which will make our people think in terms of the nation and its interest and welfare rather than in terms of a state, a locality or personnel interest. Once this form of organization is completed, the upkeep of the material organization will be relatively easy. Without this moral organization, this sense of obligation for service in the nation's cause in either peace or war, whenever service may be needed, the more material form of organization will be difficult of attainment and maintenance. The purpose of this kind of organization is to create in the heart of every citizen a sense of individual obligation for service in the nation's cause, an appreciation of the basic principle on which free democracy and representative government rest, namely, that manhood suffrage means manhood obligation for service.

"The great question is, how are we going to accomplish it. Mere talk and theorizing will not do it. It is not being accomplished in the public schools to anything like the extent it should be. The great trouble is that we do not all do the same thing at practically the same period of our lives, something specific and definite for the nation. It is something of this sort we need and need badly in this country. The great mass of incomers arrive from day to day. They live in racial groups, stay altogether too much in our cities, drift through our schools, the racial elements clinging together, they do nothing shoulder to shoulder with the older residents which tends to create that feeling of nationality which must be created if they are to be a dependable and valuable portion of our population. This kind of training creates no tendency to militarism. The result of this training in Switzerland has been to produce a law-abiding, self-respecting, economic, thrifty people. The result in Australia thus far has been a great lowering of the criminal rate. In Switzerland the homicide rate is about one-tenth that of the United States.

"The kind of training to which I refer is the preparation of the men of a nation to discharge with reasonable efficiency their military duties in case of emergency. This training is given under conditions which do not interfere with the boy's educational or industrial career, employs a very small portion of his time and in a manner which makes it possible to reduce to the period of two or three months his final intensive training in camp. It is given as a part of his training for citizenship. The instructors are, to a certain extent, a part of the school system itself. There is nothing surrounding the teaching which produces an atmosphere of militarism nor will it tend to produce such a condition. On the contrary, it will tend to produce better citizens physically, morally and industrially. They will have a better developed sense of obligation to the nation and will be more dependable in time of emergency. They will appreciate that equal opportunity to exercise the rights of citizenship carries with it equal responsibility for service."

The persons who speak of "militarism" whenever they hear of national service overlook the fact, as we have said before, that national service happens to be obligatory upon Americans in the event of national peril, although no Administration has ever seen fit to provide for the education of the individual citizen which is implied in the obligation of universal military service. Major John Philip Hill, J.A., M.N.G., in his article, "The Autumn Maneuvers of a German Army Corps," which was printed in the Infantry Journal, November-December, 1912, thus describes what he saw: "As the charge swept by me I noted the appearance of the men, young, strong, and clear cut, able to march and fight all day, and then sing before the camp fire, cheerful and happy, at night. The training that these men get makes of the raw peasant lad a man trained to obey and to give orders, and the remarkable efficiency of the shops and factories of Germany is one result of this training. The German youths are sturdy and strong, and the training of the army makes men of them. They get from it what boys get from college—the discipline that comes from contact with men, friendships that they would not acquire otherwise, and knowledge that makes them broader and more useful men. In two weeks one cannot learn the strength or the weakness of a nation, one cannot probe the depths of social problems, but in a fortnight in the field with a German army corps one can learn that the army is the army of the German people, a common bond, a common training school and a common defense. One can also learn that the German army is an uncommonly virile institution, and that it plays a most valuable part in the development of that sturdy people, and that through the army the dominating influence of the Kaiser works upon the whole peo-

ple for the unification and strengthening of the nation, socially, morally, and industrially."

MEDICAL CORPS AS PIONEERS.

In the current issue of *The Military Surgeon* there is an editorial chuckling over the fact that it was the Medical Corps that showed the way to the Army in the matter of organizing special reserves. "We led the procession" is the heading and the editorial continues: "We offer congratulations to these pleased discoverers of the fact that war calls to the colors a greater number than are necessary in peace. The idea is certainly a good one. We cheerfully admit that it is good; also that we were the first to see its merits and to get Congress to apply it to the medical services. In 1908 the Medical Department of the Army wrote this idea into law in its reorganization act, and now has available for emergency nearly four officers of the Medical Reserve Corps to each one of the regular establishment. A little later the Medical Department of the Navy followed suit and established its similar reserve against war needs." "If some of these newly awakened Rip Van Winkles will take a look, they will see the Medical Corps—its regulars and reserves—marching just eight years ahead of the present procession." But where will the nation get trained Hospital Corps privates, if it ever wants to mobilize a big army in a hurry? asks the Military Surgeon, and summing up all available sources of supply, it concludes that 25,000 would be a liberal estimate of the total of trained material, and allowing for disability of one sort or another and unwillingness to serve, it feels that this number actually would be sliced in half. The editorial concludes: "Is this nation to go ahead in its characteristically heedless way, offer up its sick and wounded soldiers during the first half-year of war as 'dummies' upon which our Hospital Corps is to acquire experience and training, and as usual rely on some intervention of a Divine Providence to help out? Or will it soberly face the fact that the first line troops of 500,000 men raised in an emergency will be short some 35,000 or 40,000 trained sanitary soldiers needed for their care from the very start, and who cannot be picked up in civil life because they do not exist there? Will it appreciate that the raising of a force fully competent to defend this country means a Hospital Corps equivalent in strength to half a dozen infantry divisions? Will it learn to think for the medical services in at least as proportionately as large figures as it uses for the rest of the Army? And if it realizes all this will it accept the situation and prepare to remedy it?" The Medical Corps is certainly to be congratulated upon its enterprise and we hope that new legislation will not deprive it of what it has gained.

The antagonisms, jealousies and rivalries which project themselves into every effort to obtain legislation for the Army have been making against the Service heavily within the past few days. It was hoped that the establishment of the General Staff would afford a means of discussion and adjustment within the military family, but it has been made apparent to the committees of Congress that those dissatisfied with the departmental verdicts still have power to prevent legislation. It requires no discussion to prove that constructive legislation is never obtained in any such way and that each recurrence of personal appeals to friends in Congress on particular situations incites their suspicion as to general questions. It was premature, to say the least, to assert that the recommendations of the Department concerning the distribution of vacancies to be created by an increase of the Army, with a view to equalizing promotion, were wrong in principle or unfair in execution. The history of all previous increases proves conclusively that the Government itself has always asserted its rights as superior to those of the individual. Until the bills were introduced it could not be known just where increases would occur. In fact, it will not be known until the Conference Committee of the Senate and House has had its final meeting. In the meantime the opponents to equalization have succeeded in suspending action as to that feature in the Senate committee temporarily, but the matter will be considered before the bill is reported back to the Senate.

The resolution to authorize the increase of the Army to what is known as its war strength has been before the House for so long a time that every member understood its significance, and when occasion arose that appeared to appeal to the sentiment of the members of the House a resolution was passed by a vote lacking only that of the Socialist member to make it unanimous. "For this, much thanks." But it is only a drop in the bucket when it comes to providing for our real necessities. Both houses should be equally prompt in passing the Chamberlain bill, which is the nearest approach of any of the measures now before Congress to meeting the requirements of the situation. Under the Chamberlain bill the President is authorized to not only raise the strength of the present Army but to enlarge it and reorganize it. He is also authorized to raise a force of 240,000 Volunteers. This can be done by converting the state Militia so far as it goes into a Federal force and adding other volunteers. The President can make all of these increases as rapidly as the situation demands it and the men can be obtained. The entire problem of increasing the strength of the country's land forces is left in the hands of the President by the Chamberlain bill. Yet Congress appears to be insisting upon the continuation of the patch work military policy and at the same time inviting us in difficulty with Mexico.

It is gratifying to observe the earnest purpose displayed by American engineers to do at once all that present opportunity allows toward preparing themselves for military service, says an editorial in *Professional Memoirs*. This they are doing in the direct, practical way characteristic of the American engineer. What they can do at present consists chiefly in informing themselves as to what war service consists of, what has to be done, and how they can best serve. With this in view, large numbers of engineers are now pursuing study or lecture courses on military subjects, in many cases with the assistance of officers of the Corps of Engineers. To assist in such study, the Chief of Engineers has issued a suggested list of military reading for civilian engineers and the demand for copies of this list has been large. One of the greatest advantages to be gained by such study lies in gaining a mental picture of the conditions obtaining in the field of operations in time of war. In this, it is clearly seen that on and near the fighting front there is no place for persons who are not part of the military organization; on the fighting front every man must first be a fighting man, and second, must have the special qualifications of the branch of the service to which he belongs. It is in this field that the younger men who are fit for service with fighting troops will find a very clear and definite opportunity for service. The younger American engineers should be able to furnish not only the personnel for the Engineer troops of our citizen forces, but also many officers for other branches of the service. The Engineers troops with modern armies have a strength of only about six per cent. of the Infantry, and it is believed that the engineering profession can furnish a larger percentage of leaders on the fighting front. In view of the character of modern war, it is believed that engineers, by the nature of their work in civil life, are generally better fitted for leadership of troops than the men of any other calling. It is realized that, for the older engineers who desire to fit themselves for military duties, the field of service is limited to that of the rear, either on construction work or in the supply service. In this field the character of the engineer work so closely resembles that on which civilian engineers are engaged in civil life that little or no special engineer training is required. All that is necessary is to give the personnel a general knowledge of military requirements and to provide a proper military organization so as to insure effective and harmonious work under the higher military controlling staff.

Dr. William T. Hornaday, of New York city, famous as a naturalist, is circulating a pamphlet through the Middle West and Southern States asking voters the question: "National Defenses or a National Licking: Which Shall it Be?" He presents home truths in crisp language. "Stripped down to the bare facts," he remarks, "the battle to-day in Congress, in the newspapers, and on the platform, is between the oldest and best experts of the Army and Navy, on one side, and on the other an army of amateurs and (since we must say so) cowards of many kinds." Dr. Hornaday's suggestion to remedy the situation is the following platform, which he urges all citizens to impress upon their Congressmen: "1. A standing army of at least 250,000 well-trained, always first-line troops, fully equipped with field artillery, aeroplanes, and automobile transportation, as planned by the General Staff of the Army. 2. A well-trained reserve army of not less than 750,000 second-line troops, at all times fully equipped and ready for active service on short notice, as planned by the General Staff. 3. A navy, at least second best in the world, as planned by the General Board of the Navy, complete in fighting ships, scouts, submarines, hydroplanes, colliers, transports, and hospital ships. 4. A chain of fortified coaling stations between our Pacific coast and the Philippines. 5. A flying army equal to the best in the world. 6. An adequate series of dry-docks and repair yards fit for even our largest war vessels. 7. Payment for all new equipment from bond issues, of about \$300,000,000 per year for the first two years, as the only equitable, practicable, and sensible way to raise the money, have it when it is wanted, and avoid disastrous wrangling over attempts to saddle the burden upon one class of people by taxation."

Many favorable comments have been made upon the bill introduced by Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, providing for better educational facilities for enlisted men in the Army. Chaplain Joseph Clemens, 5th Field Art., U.S.A., has written to Senator Smith that during two years he spent in China he was brought into touch with the troops of a number of different nations and made a study of their service schools, data concerning which he sent to The Adjutant General. He adds: "Your scheme is sane, practical, and will help build a more numerous and intelligent grade of soldiers. It will fit men for better service in the Army and more useful citizenship when they leave it. This is the German method. In addressing recruits, when they first report for duty, after explaining the advantages offered in the Post Schools, I have asked how many of the men would like to take the chance offered to improve themselves, and seventy-five per cent. have shown a willingness to do so. But the present system, especially the haste to prepare recruits for the ranks, so dampens their ardor that ten per cent. is considered very large school. In my fifteen years service, we have had schools of enlisted men numbering from a dozen to three hundred at the posts where I have been in charge, and even with the present system, they prove a great blessing to soldiers. I believe in them, and while I believe a chaplain should spend as little time as possible on secular things, I feel justified in spending and being spent in the service of soldiers' schools. I shall be glad, at the proper time, to submit in detail such information as my experience has brought me."

A plea for a higher appreciation of the duties of citizenship, and advocacy of compulsory military training as a remedy for the lack of understanding of the fundamental principles of democracy in this country, appears in "Drill Chips," a little publication issued by the Cleveland Twist Drill Co. Such training, it says, "means for us no standing army of vast and dangerous proportions, it means no conscription and no militarism. No. Aside from the enormous strategic value of the citizen soldiery trained and subject to discipline in time of stress, compulsory military training, experienced during the formative period of a youth's life—just before he must become a producing unit—would tend to immeasurably strengthen him morally, mentally and physically. It would make him amenable to discipline and would make him recognize the need for and the

value of authority and obedience. The present testy spirit of competition would be forged to a finer understanding of the beauties of co-operation by the wholesome leavening influence of camp life. Physical well-being, poise, stamina would be developed to form a firm foundation for mental growth, and throughout the entire process citizenship and the protection which it brings would become a thing bought and paid for and hence valued at its true worth. To bring about such a training would be a task that would set Hercules himself to taking tonics in preparation for the deed. Yet once done there would be no complaint. We hear none from Australia or Switzerland."

We have received from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Navigation, a list of vessels of the United States belonging to the Commercial Marine specifying the official number, signal letters, name, rig, tonnage, home-port, and place and date of building, etc., of every vessel used, distinguishing in such list sailing vessels from such as may be propelled by steam, gas, or other motor power. The record of merchant vessels is brought down to June 30, 1915, and the publication of the work demonstrates a tremendous amount of thorough work. In addition to the merchant vessels there is a complete list of all vessels belonging to the Navy, the Quartermaster Corps, Engineer Corps and Ordnance Department, U.S.A., Coast Guard, Public Health Service, Bureau of Fisheries, Bureau of Navigation, Bureau of Immigration, the Reclamation Service and the Panama Canal. Another valuable feature of the list is the publication of the various service flags and the flags of the principal maritime countries. The flags and pennants to be used in the international code are also given, as well as pennants and house flags of some of the principal steamship lines in American trade. There is also a list of radio stations belonging to the United States Navy and other valuable information relative to vessels. The Commissioner of the Department of Commerce is Mr. Eugene T. Chamberlain and the Secretary is the Hon. William C. Redfield.

Wireless telegraphy will be largely used as a means of communication for any force that is sent into Mexico "to get Villa." All the wireless outfit and telegraph companies of the Signal Corps in continental United States have been sent to the Mexican border and their work will be watched with deep interest. Although the Signal Corps is short of personnel and equipment, it is a most thoroughly trained unit, and can be relied upon to do its work. In connection with the permanent radio stations at Brownsville and Fort Sam Houston, the field sets are now keeping General Funston in touch with all the troops stationed on the border. At the headquarters of his staff is a large tractor radio set which has a communication radius of about 300 miles. There are two other tractor sets with about the same radius and a number of wagon sets of almost as great a power. For communication between the different regiments and brigades in the divisions, the troops have pack sets which are carried on the backs of two mules. The pack sets have a communication radius of about twenty miles. Aside from the radio sets, each telegraph company carries a field telegraphic outfit with about forty miles of ground wire. These wires are used for semi-permanent stations and can be strung as rapidly as an automobile or a team can be driven.

The Marine Corps is coming into its own in the publishing field these days. We have just received Number 1, Volume 1, of *The Marine Corps Gazette*, a quarterly periodical, published by The Marine Corps Association of 24 East Twenty-third street, New York City. Capt. Frank E. Evans, U.S.M.C., retired, is editor, and the subscription rate is \$3 a year. The contents of the first number includes a frontispiece by Henry Reuterdahl, "Knapsack Inspection on U.S.S. Arkansas"; "The Mobile Defense of the Advance Base," by Col. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C.; "A Century-old Tribute to the Necessity of Marines with the Fleet"; "Captain K. K. V. Casey on Rifle Practice"; "Somewhere in France"; "The Corps One Hundred Years Ago," by Captain Evans; "Uniformity in Infantry Drill," by Capt. Walter N. Hill, U.S.M.C.; "How the Marine Corps Recalls Sgt. John P. Poe, Jr.", by Captain Evans; "The Marine Corps Association"; "The Madness of Cranston," by Captain Evans; "British Marines in the War"; and a number of book reviews. We hope that the Gazette will undertake to give us some firsthand accounts of the various thorough jobs the Marines have performed of late in Central America, Mexico and Hayti. There is a fine opening for the new magazine.

Lieut. Col. Henry D. Styer, U.S. Infantry, senior inspector-instructor on duty with the National Guard of New Jersey, in an interesting article entitled "Relations Between the National Guard and Regulars," in the New Jersey Guardsman for March, says in conclusion: "One thing has been made absolutely clear. There is no place in modern warfare for the careless or indifferent soldier, or for one who takes up military work merely as afad. The hundred per cent. efficient organization is the one that has a chance of winning against the hardened brigades and divisions that are pitted against each other in the present war. This standard, of course, cannot be attained in time of peace under present laws, but no other should be held up to either Guardsman or Regular. At the time this is written, not even the pale ghost of the Continental Army scheme remains to cast a shadow between state troops and Regulars. It seems likely that the ties will be closer in the future than they have been in the past. The more we work together in time of peace, the better account we will be able to give of our joint efforts for the country, should the time of trial ever come."

"Of all things, the American youth of to-day needs, and needs most, the advantage resulting from an experience of rigorous, self-imposed discipline," declared Dr. Henry Sturgis Drinkwater, president of Lehigh University, in the course of an address on "The Relation of Education to Preparedness" at Ursinus College. Dr. Drinkwater himself is a member of the Engineers' Reserve Corps National Committee, and although he comes of Quaker stock is a firm believer in the idea that the needs of the day demand a better measure of military training than we boast at present. The training camp system, he said, was a good thing in that it brought together the students of different colleges, it made for an improved morale of citizenship and imparted a valuable technical training. The people who

wanted peace at any price he likened to those of whom the Roman Consul, Aemilius Paulus, spoke in B.C. 168, when he warned the Romans against persons who would steer the ship of state while in security, but desert it in war.

Since the beginning of the war 1,000,000 tons have been added to the British navy, according to a statement made in the House of Commons by Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty. This means an increase of about fifty per cent., a great proportion of it, probably, represented by converted vessels used for patrolling work. But the only class in the Navy which is not stronger than it was when the war began is the armored cruisers, and the important role played by battle cruisers appears to have doomed the armored cruiser to extinction. Vessels in this class which have been lost have not been replaced. It would appear from Mr. Balfour's statement that the British navy is about three times the size of ours. The slowness of our building program—if it has ever deserved the characterization "program"—was never more emphatically shown than by the results gained in the British Isles while the nation was fighting a desperate war.

Comparing our Congress with the British Parliament a writer in the American Review of Reviews for March tells us that on the average, for a series of five Congressional elections, one-third of the members are entirely new, another third are of comparatively short service, and the remaining third of reasonably stable or continuous membership. In the past fifty years we have had just twice as many general elections as the British. The English system concentrates attention upon large questions, and keeps in public life almost every man who develops especial fitness and talent. Our system does not work in that way. A great number of promising men enter the House of Representatives, and disappear just as they are ready for usefulness. Thus we have had approximately 1,000 different individuals serving in the House within the past ten years."

The trustees of the University of Pennsylvania have granted the petition of the undergraduates for the installation of a course of military training under the direction of the War Department. It is announced that 500 students are prepared to enroll at once. The plans for the new course contemplate lectures, camp and field work three hours each week. The military training will supplement some of the gymnasium work, and in this way will not interfere with the existing course of credits, although it is not clear whether it will carry credits of its own, as seems desirable. The plans are still indefinite and a committee has been appointed by Provost Smith, consisting of George Wharton Pepper, John C. Bell, Dr. Robert G. Le Conte, James G. Rosengarten and John Cadwalader to work with the faculty in making plans for the new course.

The Massachusetts branch of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness, whose headquarters are in Boston, although established only about four months, already has more than a thousand members enrolled, and branches are rapidly being organized in the cities throughout the state. The wives of several of the officers of the Army and Navy stationed in and around Boston have become members. There are daily half hour lectures, open to the public, free, and in the rooms of the society in Boston classes are formed for the study of American history, civic duties, first aid, making of bandages and dressings, cooking, sewing, etc. Mrs. Kelton, wife of Capt. R. H. Kelton C.A.C., gave an address before the society March 9. The society is affiliated with the National Security League.

Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, 14th U.S. Cav., wrote an article on "The Army Chaplain and His Work," which appeared in the Homiletic Review last July. Since then he has been overwhelmed with inquiries on the subject, and in reply to some of them has written a letter on "The Army Chaplain," which appears in the March issue of the Review. He explains questions of rank, uniform, quarters and allowances of chaplains and in closing says: "Agnosticism is not common among soldiers, sailors, or other men who follow vocations deemed extra hazardous. The average enlisted man of the Army is a vigorous, resolute, human specimen and an upright, honorable man, worthy of the uniform he wears and proud of the colors under which he serves."

"The 16th, Infantry is ready. Get busy and send us," is the appeal which came to Major W. S. Graves, U.S.A., secretary of the General Staff, in a telegram March 10, from his son Lieut. Sidney C. Graves, 16th U.S. Inf., stationed at El Paso. He was graduated from West Point last June but evidently wants to make as good a record as his father. First Lieut. William A. McCain, nephew of Adjutant General McCain, of the Army, was in the thickest of the fight at Columbus and as a consequence General McCain read the official reports of the engagements with absorbing interest. General McCain remarked that his nephew is a dandy soldier and he always knew that he would make good if he was ever given the opportunity.

It is understood that Adjutant Gen. Harry T. Herring, of New Mexico, is among those being considered by President Wilson for appointment to the office of Assistant Secretary of War. He is a graduate of the U.S. M.A., class of 1905, but upon graduation was honorably discharged because of a weak heart. He has served as an instructor of Tennessee troops in camp, and as an engineer draughtsman in the Government service at Washington. He is highly recommended by those who know him, and he has an intimate knowledge of the Mexican country where Mr. Villa is located.

Destruction of the barracks at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, by fire was reported to the War Department March 8 by Capt. Samuel B. McIntyre, 14th U.S. Inf., commanding that station. There was no loss of life, the soldiers escaping from the barracks without injury. The barracks were occupied by Co. B, 14th Inf.

NAVY COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

The Navy Department has approved the sentences imposed by the G.C.M. in the cases of Lieut. (J.G.) H. A. Jones, U.S.N., and Ensign R. D. Kirkpatrick, U.S.N., who were tried on board the U.S.S. Oregon, at San Francisco, Cal., on Feb. 11 and 12, 1916, for culpable negligence and inefficiency in the performance of duty, the specification preferred against Lieutenant Jones alleging that he, while serving as commanding officer of the Hull on or about Aug. 25, 1915, having received into his custody a confidential publication known as the battle signal book, neglected and failed to keep himself informed and assured of the safekeeping and whereabouts of the said signal book, and as a result thereof the book passed out of hands of officers of the Navy and its whereabouts has since been unknown.

The specification in the case of Ensign Kirkpatrick alleged that while attached to the Hull, on or about Aug. 26, 1915, having taken into his possession a confidential publication known as the battle signal book, he neglected and failed to take proper precautions for its preservation and safekeeping, and as a result thereof the book passed from his custody out of the hands of officers of the Navy, and its whereabouts has since been unknown.

The facts developed at the trial show that Kirkpatrick desiring to use the battle signal book for signal drill, removed same from the locker where it was kept, and, after having used it, failed to return it to the locker, but left it exposed on transom in the wardroom of the Hull. The battle signal book was seen lying on the transom in the wardroom of the Hull some time after being placed there by Kirkpatrick. On the day in question, Jones, who was commanding the Hull, failed to require the routine report to be made of the whereabouts of the signal book, which report the evidence shows was required in order that Jones might immediately take steps to personally examine the locker and assure himself of the security of the signal book. The book was missed the following morning, and careful search subsequently has failed to reveal its location.

"The court-martial," says Secretary Daniels, "composed of eight officers of rank and experience, sentenced each of these officers to lose 100 numbers in their grade. The Department, after mature consideration, and having in mind the gravity of the offenses of which these officers have been found guilty, does not consider the sentences adjudged by the court to be excessive, as it is imperative that an extreme degree of actual care be exercised in the execution of such an important military trust as that of safeguarding battle signal books—which are of such vital importance and concern directly the entire naval service. It is felt that the Department's position in exacting from officers using battle signal books the greatest actual diligence and care in their preservation and safekeeping is one which does not require an explanation to those in a position to appreciate the value of confidential publications."

CITIZENS' TRAINING CAMP FOR TEXAS.

Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., commanding the Southern Department, early this month, announced that he would hold a citizens' training camp at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, from June 12 to July 8 next, provided a sufficient number of Texas citizens enrolled. The General was well pleased with the hearty reception which is being given to this enterprise, as the chambers of commerce in all the leading cities and other civic organizations have taken up the matter, and it is believed that a large training camp for civilians will be the result.

An outline of the proposed camp as decided upon by General Funston includes the following: The camp will be established on the Fort Sam Houston military reservation at San Antonio, Texas. The period of training will be for four weeks, and the course will be what has become known as a course of intensive training, in other words, as much instruction will be crowded into that period as is possible without undue fatigue to those taking part. All male citizens of the United States eighteen years old or over who are physically qualified, will be eligible to join the camp.

The United States Government is able to provide nearly everything that is required, including the necessary officers as instructors, the troops to assist in the instruction and to constitute field maneuvers, the equipment for the camp such as messing facilities, tents, cots, mosquito bars, mattresses, bedding, and also the arms and equipment.

The remaining expenses, which include the ration and extras, amounting to about \$15 for the four weeks, and the necessary uniforms, which will amount to about \$12.50 and which become the personal property of the members, must be paid by each member participating. In addition, those living at a distance must pay their own railroad fare to and from the camp.

The training will be divided into two periods—a permanent camp, on the march. Instruction at the permanent camp will consist of drills; ceremonies; lectures, practical demonstrations; preparation for target practice; a study and application of the principles of reconnaissance, marching, camping and combat; optional work and lectures.

A march will be made under service conditions and against an enemy, to the Leon Springs target range, about twenty-five miles distant. On this march the situation will be so arranged from day to day that the training regiment will make a victorious march against the enemy and have an opportunity to practice all the principles of marching, camping, reconnaissance and combat taught it in the permanent camp. The days spent at Leon Springs will be for target practice with rifle and machine gun, the practice of field engineering, and combat exercises in conjunction with troops of the Army.

On the return march to Fort Sam Houston the conditions will be reversed, and the training regiment will be a defeated command attempting to make a safe retreat, being constantly harassed by cavalry, trying to cut it off and destroy its wagon trains.

The camp will be commanded by Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. He will be represented in camp by an officer of the Regular Army, who will be the immediate camp commander. The companies will be officered by captains and lieutenants of the Regular Army. Members who have had sufficient previous military training to be qualified will be appointed corporals and sergeants, and others who qualify will be eligible for such

appointments as the camp progresses. It may be practicable to advance some to the grade of lieutenant.

Each member who completes the full course of instruction will be given a certificate to that effect. Those contemplating attending should make application to Chief of Staff, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; a membership blank will then be sent them, which, after being filled out, signed, and returned, will cause them to be enrolled as members of the coming training camp.

MOUNTED SERVICE SCHOOL, FORT RILEY.

The Kansas State Agricultural College, which visited the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kas., March 9, were given some fine exhibitions of the splendid work done there by officers of the Army on duty at the school, and of which Major Charles D. Rhodes, 15th U.S. Cav., is commandant. A very handsome illustrated program was printed under the direction of Lieut. John A. Crane, 5th Field Art., and included the following lectures, each subject given in the program being illustrated:

"The Cavalry Horse"; specifications and conformation; his work in time of peace and in time of war. By 1st Lieut. Berkeley T. Merchant, 13th Cav.

"The Artillery Horse"; specifications and conformation; his work in time of peace and in time of war. By 2d Lieut. V. P. Erwin, 6th Field Art.

"The Thoroughbred Horse." By 1st Lieut. Innis P. Swift, 2d Cav.

"Conformation and Soundness," and practical demonstration of same with specimens. By Veterinarian Ray J. Stancil, 15th Cav.

Demonstration of training, commencing at 1:30 p.m.: Breaking colts—four and five years of age. Breeding thoroughbred, three-quarter-bred, halfbred, saddlebred, standard-bred.

Training colts—five and six years of age. Breeding same as breaking colts.

Remounts—six and seven years of age. Purchased in vicinity of Kansas City. Breeding unknown.

Schooled (trained) horses—six and seven years of age. Breeding thoroughbred.

Demonstration of the use of the saber as issued to the Cavalry.

Jumpers—seven to twenty years of age. Trained in the school. Breeding unknown.

An exhibition ride was given by the instructors of the second year class, the horses used being from eight to twenty years of age. Trained at the school. Breeding thoroughbred, saddlebred, halfbred and breeding unknown. These have participated in horse shows at Kansas City, Denver, St. Louis, Chicago, New York, London and Stockholm, and the pictures show the horses making some great jumps.

ARMY AVIATION NOTES.

Signal Corps Aviation School,

San Diego, Cal., March 6, 1916.

Damage to railways from washouts during the January storms has been repaired and train service between San Diego and Los Angeles was resumed Feb. 18 after a suspension of one month. February weather was somewhat better, permitting flying on twenty-one days; 570 flights were made, with a total duration of 257 hours 25 minutes; 189 passengers were carried. Lieutenants Robertson, 11th Cav., Johnson, 19th Inf., and Harmon, 27th Inf., reported during the month and started instruction in flying. Lieut. Richard B. Barnitz, 14th Cav., reported Feb. 28. The following started in flying alone in February: Lieutenants McDonnell, 11th Cav., Heffernan, 5th Cav., and Butts, 3d Cav., and Captain Duarte, of the Portuguese army.

The last two of the large Martin Model S hydrods, Nos. 58 and 59, for the 1st Company, 2d Aero Squadron, passed their acceptance tests and were shipped to Manila. Several notable flights were made with these machines during the tests for acceptance. On Feb. 11 Mr. Floyd Smith, of the Martin Company, with two passengers, piloted No. 58 to an altitude of 9,544 feet, and on Feb. 15, with three passengers, he piloted No. 59 to an altitude of 9,603 feet, establishing new world's records for hydrods. On Feb. 19 Corp. Albert D. Smith made a duration flight in No. 59, after its acceptance, of eight hours and forty-two minutes, establishing a new world's record for endurance for hydrods. On Feb. 24 Sergt. William C. Ocker, in No. 59, made two unsuccessful attempts to raise the world's altitude record for hydrods with pilot alone, now held by Lieut. H. C. Saufley, U.S.N., for an altitude of 11,975 feet. On his first flight Sergeant Ocker reached an altitude of 11,666 feet, and on the second flight, an altitude of 11,706 feet—but forty feet greater than the first. Owing to unfavorable atmospheric conditions at that level he was unable to go higher.

ARE WE A NATION?

(From *Collier's Weekly*, March 13, 1916.)

The one unfortunate feature in the present situation is, by our view, the implied confession of a tendency to wait for danger to mature, instead of exercising a fair degree of foresightedness. Some folks want to see the individual burglar, and have him guaranteed as a disturber of their peace, before they will take out burglary insurance.

In France long before August, 1914, in England no less than in France, voices were raised to warn the nation that all things pointed to a German attack. In both France and England such voices of those of Lord Roberts, Professor Cramp, and M. Vergnet, author of "France in Danger," were discounted as mere hysterics. In those countries this spirit has cost a great many millions in money and men.

Not that America is arming against Germany. In our opinion an American war with Germany now or in the proximate future is by no means likely—and it is certainly not wished for. Moreover, the likelihood of that war ever happening will be reduced almost directly in proportion to the degree of American readiness for it. The outstanding fact to-morrow will not be Germany's contempt for the United States, but rather the fact that a great many illusions have already gone smash since August, 1914, and that more of them will be smashed before peace is signed at a great European congress. Still other illusions, political and economic too, will go by the board in the years following the signing of peace. It ought to be pretty clear to any

thoughtful observer that for a good many years to come national prestige, policy, and foreign commerce will to a great extent depend upon available national resources, with the emphasis upon available fighting force. If this is not obvious to any of our readers, those particular readers must have a somewhat incomplete understanding of the events of the last two years and the promise of the future.

ARMY RELIEF, ARTILLERY BRANCH.

The Barrancas section of the Artillery Branch, Army Relief Society, of which Mrs. William C. Davis is president, gave an entertainment for the benefit of the society at Fort Barrancas, Fla., on March 16. Two junior sections of the branch have recently been organized; one at Fort Constitution with Mrs. Elmer J. Wallace as president, and another at Fort Hunt, with Mrs. Robert B. McBride as president.

Among the cases which have been brought to the notice of the society during the past week are the following: A sergeant of Coast Artillery, who had seen twenty-five years service, died recently at Fort Wadsworth, leaving a widow and five children; the oldest fifteen years old, the youngest a baby. This family is destitute. The Fort Worden section, through its president, Mrs. George F. Bartlett, has asked assistance for the family of a deceased sergeant, who need immediate relief. These appeals will receive speedy response. It has been suggested that possibly some of the Artillery sections may be willing to help clothe these families by sewing for the children during Lent. Those who are interested are requested to communicate with the branch president, Mrs. James B. Burbank, Brattle Farm, Pittsfield, Mass.

COLONEL GLENN FREES HIS MIND.

Col. Edwin F. Glenn, U.S.A., Chief of Staff of the Eastern Department, gave those assembled at the annual dinner of the Sphinx Club, New York, on Wednesday evening, a talk which must have made the hair of his hearers stand on end. It is refreshing to hear such a plain and vigorous statement of facts. Prefacing his remarks with a few words explanatory of his position, Colonel Glenn said, as reported in the New York Times, that he wished to make it emphatically plain that what he might say was not in criticism of anyone and was intended as only a plain statement of facts as those facts appeared to him. "We have now been occupying the Mexican frontier," said Colonel Glenn, "for more than four years. At the present moment two-thirds of our Regular Army that is in the United States is on that border. In other words, we have about 22,000 soldiers scattered along that frontier, and the first question raised in this country a few days ago was not whether you had pursued those bandits, but what authority you had for crossing that imaginary line? That question has not been satisfactorily answered yet."

"You do not realize the extent of that Mexican border line. Do you know that the rail time from San Antonio to El Paso is twenty-four hours and that the time is the same from El Paso to the Pacific, and almost the same from San Antonio to the gulf. And along that great line you have 20,000 men, and the number available to reinforce them in the event it becomes necessary is just about 9,000. If it was not so pathetic, it would be farcical."

"Until this war in Europe broke, the United States Army looked to you like the fly when seen through the wrong end of the telescope. I tell you that the American Army is the most pathetic thing that ever came along in history, and the other nations know this, even better, perhaps, than we do ourselves."

"The time has come when you must realize that when in 1898 we departed from a policy of a century and announced ourselves a world Power, we assumed certain obligations, and you must realize that in order to carry out those obligations it is necessary that we have force behind every note that our President may find it necessary to send or any other act that a President may find necessary in the proper performance of his high duties."

"Now take you gentlemen in this room. If we had a war and you gentlemen went along you would be a nuisance. You would be in the way of the trained soldiers. As a matter of fact you could not go to war. Some are too old and none of you are trained. But you must assume a position that will make the United States recognized as an international force. You must recognize the fact that we need an adequate Navy and an adequate Army."

"For five years you have been sitting on the side lines and watching this Mexican situation. You have seen what was a peaceful nation of peons transformed in that period into an armed camp, everybody armed with a gun of some sort, and most of those guns made in America. I do not find fault with that fact, but it's just the same. We are told that we are not going to intervene and that we are only going to catch Villa, a man who knows every trail, every cowpath in the country where he will be sought. Some of us have had experience trying to capture a man who knows his country that way and we know how hard it is and that it may not be matter of days or weeks, but one of months or even years."

"Let us look at the reverse of this picture. Suppose that Mexico announced that she was going to send 5,000, or 10,000 or 15,000 men into the United States. How long would we stand for it? How long do you think Mexico will stand for it? Would you respect her if she did? If, on the other hand, we ever go into Mexico to re-establish a stable government, five years will be the minimum of time necessary to do it and it will take from 400,000 to 500,000 men."

"Keeping this in mind, what do you think it would mean if we went to war with England, Germany, France, or some other first class Power? Americans, you know, have a way of going about with a chip on their shoulders every time something happens to their trade. We are pretty well informed that England now has 4,000,000 men ready to take their place on the battle line, that Germany has from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000, France from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000, and Russia from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000. Commercially we are also now in competition with a nation on the West."

"I believe it is worthy of serious thought to keep in mind that if we are involved on the Atlantic we will be struck at the same time from the Pacific. Four million men could come from the Atlantic and 3,000,000 more from the Pacific, and 4,000,000 plus 3,000,000 makes 7,000,000. How are you going to meet such a situation if it arises? We have a coast line of at least 20,000 miles, vulnerable at every point except where we have some harbor defenses, and these defenses are manned by only one relief."

"We can raise a Regular Army of 140,000 men, per-

haps one of 200,000, but when you get beyond those figures the price becomes prohibitive for we have to go into the open market and compete for men, because like a bunch of idiots we have been living under what we call a volunteer system of enlistments.

"There is only one course that common sense dictates and that is to train the youth of our land and to begin that training when they are young. You have got to train these boys; you have got to force them to train if necessary, and all of them, rich and poor alike, must be on the same level. It is a disgraceful thing—something abhorrent—for the rich man to stand aside and send the poor man to fight for him. It will make better men of our boys, and it is a democratic thing to do. It is time to get busy and you should see to it that your representatives appreciate the importance of it."

"In the event that we are called upon to mobilize it will take thirty days to mobilize the Militia and ninety days to get them to the firing line, and then they would not be up to top notch. To organize the Volunteers would take six months more. As a matter of fact, we have not organized a single thing. We have neither the personnel nor the equipment. Where would we be if the enemy were some nation other than Mexico? Why they would occupy most of this country."

"It is up to you gentlemen who are pushing the button to point out the facts to your fellow citizens and make them get busy. In the meantime get busy yourselves."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Owen Johnson, so well known in the department of imaginative literature, in his volume "The Spirit of France," published by Little, Brown and Company, of Boston (price \$1.35), devotes his skilled pen to an interesting and vivid description of his experience as a visitor to the scenes of combat in France. He describes the "Profanation of Rheims," experiences "In the trenches," "Arras under bombardment," "The reconquering of Notre Dame de Lorette," "A village in shreds," and "A visit to Joffre." The final chapter is entitled "The Truth about France." "To-day," Mr. Johnson tells us, "France is a republic, not as we are, of detached and self-centered individuals, but a republic of disciplined citizens, consecrated to the furtherance of the noble ideals of equality and opportunity, and holding these ideals so precious that they are willing, whenever the test comes, to give their blood to the last man." No less than forty-four photogravure illustrations illuminate this small volume.

Although Norman Angell is an Englishman, he has spent so much time in the United States that he is well informed concerning American affairs, as would appear from his volume, "The World's Highway, Some Notes on America's Relation to Sea Power and Non-Military Sanctions for the Law of Nations," published by George H. Doran Company, of New York. The purpose of Mr. Angell is to bring into relief the more important aspects of the general principles that underlie international polity in so far as it affects Americans. He endeavors to show that preparedness in policy is an essential accompaniment of policy in arms. He quotes the saying of Bismarck that, "Military efficiency coupled with an absence of definite policy means finally the triumph of the wrong policy; and consequent disaster." It is interesting to note, just at this time, that one of the policies Mr. Angell considers is that of the possible intervention in Mexico. He catalogues it among the questions concerning which America will have to form a policy, to be defended in the last resort by her military power, "The elasticity of the Monroe Doctrine, some sort of suzerainty over Central America, Pan-Americanism, the future status of the Panama Canal, of the Philippines, the attitude of Japan thereto, Japanese immigration, the integrity of China, the open door in Asia, America's relation to the Asiatic races generally and to the three great Asiatic Powers, including the greatest, Britain; the question of the future freedom of the seas, and the protection of American lives and trading rights as against naval belligerency. All this," says Mr. Angell, "calls for a little imaginativeness and inventiveness; but America has never lacked those qualities in other spheres. Will she show them in this new field that she will shortly be obliged to enter—the field of international politics? Or will she be content with the old futilities of the older world?"

Mr. Eric Fisher Wood, author of "The Note-Book of an Attaché," in his volume "The Writing on the Wall, the Nation on Trial," published by the Century Company, deals with the subject of preparedness in an effective way. He speaks, so he tells us, "as unofficial spokesman for our professional military authorities, who have much of vital importance to tell us about military preparedness, but are prevented from speaking for themselves by a political censorship more rigorous than the military one now maintained in Europe." Mr. Wood's recent experiences in Europe, where he diligently gathered in every country visited all data or information which might bear upon the situation and needs of his own country, and the good judgment he has shown in submitting the material he has gathered to the approval of the Army and Navy authorities of the United States, give an unusual value to this volume, which may be described as *multum in parvo*. The illustrations include portraits of Congressmen Gardner and Kitchin, of Theodore Roosevelt, William Jennings Bryan, Rear Admiral Fiske, Josephus Daniel, Dr. Lyman Abbott and President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot; distributing in fair proportion the representatives of preparedness and anti-preparedness.

"The Story of the Submarine," by Farnham Bishop, author of "Panama, Past and Present," etc., is another timely volume, published by the Century Company. It is a book written for the non-technical reader, man or boy, who may desire to know something about submarines and torpedoes. The understanding of the text is assisted by the publication of sixty photogravures showing the development of the submarine, with portraits of its various inventors. Another volume on "Submarines, Their Mechanism and Operation," by Frederick A. Talbot, author of "Aeroplanes and Dirigibles in War," etc., is published by J. B. Lippincott Company. It contains fifty illustrations. If any of our readers have difficulty in choosing from these two useful volumes we would suggest that they buy both books. They will find excellent reading in each of them and for the man who cannot go down in a submarine, a perusal of these volumes is the best substitute.

To the already voluminous library of histories of individual organizations in the Civil War must be added now "The 15th Ohio Volunteers and Its Campaign; War of 1861-65," by Capt. Alexis Cope, 15th Ohio Vol. Inf., who rose from the ranks to be Acting Assistant Inspector General of the western sub-district of Texas in the closing days of the great struggle. It would be

impossible to do adequate justice within the space of a review to a work which numbers 796 closely-printed pages, and which aims to include in its narration of the part played by the regiment in great events the minor adventures of individuals. But it is safe to say that to the historian of the future, who may seek to lend emphasis to the human side of campaigns, such a book as this will prove a veritable mine of exhaustive first-hand information. In undertaking the work, Captain Cope has been materially assisted by the diaries kept by a number of the officers and men of the regiment, which, together with hundreds of personal letters and the official records, have enabled him to account for practically every day's work of his command in the field and in camp. The Fifteenth Ohio was enlisted for three months, later reorganized as a three-year regiment, and participated in Grant's Western campaign, including Shiloh, and in practically all the other important fighting of the Western Armies under Sherman.

AS TO REPRESENTATIVE ANTHONY.

Simply because the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL called attention to the fact that he voted with the "little Army" men in the House Committee on Military Affairs, Representative D. R. Anthony, of Kansas, gave out a lengthy statement in which he attempts to create the impression that the representatives of the General Staff and the War College were "largely divided in their opinions as to what should constitute our Army." He also said: "As to what emergency the Army might be called upon to meet some of them were as wild as March hares in their ideas and recommendations." Mr. Anthony is too well informed to be confused by the testimony given to the House Committee on Military Affairs. He knows that the members differed only in matters of details, and that all of them supported the War College report; furthermore, that the report of all the general officers submitted to the Secretary of War and printed in the hearings before the Senate and House Committees agree in general principles and in the essential features with the War College report. If Mr. Anthony was not ready to accept the recommendations of the military authorities as to what was an adequate Army, it would appear that he should have been willing to follow the leader of his party in Congress. Minority leader Mann, in one of the strongest national defense speeches that has been made this session, advocated a Regular Army of 250,000. He does not plead poverty for the Nation, as Mr. Anthony does in his statement, but fully realizes the military necessities of the country. Mr. Anthony says, "I have always favored a substantial increase in the Regular Army, and the problem before the members of the House Committee who believe in a substantial increase was one of securing the greatest increase possible from among men, some of whom advocated an army of 280,000 and some of whom were decidedly against any increase at all."

The records of the vote, if published, would show that Mr. Anthony voted with those who "were decidedly against any increase at all." It would seem that if he really "favored a substantial increase," Mr. Anthony would have lined up with the advocates of adequate preparedness. How could he expect the "little Army" men to vote for an adequate program if a veteran member of the committee, who ought to be acquainted with the military needs of the country, opposed the recommendations of the war College? A record of the hearings will show that about the only legislation in which Mr. Anthony took an interest was for the National Guard and for the increase in the number of officers detailed to the Service School at Fort Leavenworth, in his district. He invariably became enthusiastic when a witness suggested any plan by which an additional number of either Regular Army officers or National Guard officers were to attend the Fort Leavenworth Schools.

There is no disguising the fact that Mr. Anthony's attitude in the committee was a disappointment to the advocates of preparedness. With his assistance the same bill that has been reported out of the Senate Committee would have come out of the House Committee. If Mr. Anthony, instead of working with Chairman Hay, had lined up with Representative Kahn and the adequate Army Democrats on the committee, the result of the work of the House Committee would have been real progress toward preparedness.

WISE SAYINGS OF THE FATHERS.

"The jealousy of a standing army and the evils to be apprehended from one, are remote, and, in my judgment, situated as we are, not at all to be dreaded; but the consequence of wanting one, according to my ideas formed from the present view of things, is certain and inevitable ruin. For, if I was called upon to declare upon oath whether the Militia had been most serviceable or hurtful, upon the whole, I should subscribe to the latter. Experience, which is the best criterion to work by, so fully, clearly, and decisively reprobates the practice of trusting to Militia that no man who regards order, regularity, and economy, or who has any regard for his own honor, character, or peace of mind, will risk them upon this issue."—Washington.

"The 'levies,' known as 'volunteers,' were authorized under the plenary power of Congress to 'raise and support armies,' and the power of appointing their officers was given the President, to whom it obviously belonged, as the 'levies' were wholly distinct from the Militia or state troops."—Upton.

"The facts would seem to offer conclusive proof that the same mistake in statesmanship which, in time of peace, gives us a non-expansive military establishment, is certain to bring about, in time of war, useless sacrifice of human life, unlimited waste of money, and national humiliation."—Upton.

"The Confederates abandoned state sovereignty, appealed directly to the people, took away from them the power to appoint commissioned officers, vested their appointment in the Confederate President, refused to organize war regiments, abandoned voluntary enlistments, and, adopting the republican principle that every citizen owes his country military service, called into the Army every white man between the ages of eighteen and thirty-four."—Upton.

"The richest government in the world (at the time of the war with Spain) had only three ambulances to carry its wounded sons to the dressing stations."—Bonsal.

"The firmness requisite for the real business of fighting is only to be attained by a constant course of discipline and service. I have never yet been witness to

a single instance that can justify a different opinion."—General Gates.

"A government is the murderer of its citizens which sends them to the field unarmed and untaught, where they are to meet men of the same age and strength, mechanized by education and discipline for battle."—Gen. Henry Lee.

"If our liberty should ever be endangered by the military power gaining the ascendency, it will be from the necessity of making those mighty and irregular efforts to retrieve our affairs, after a series of disasters, caused by the want of adequate military knowledge, just as in our physical system a state of the most dangerous excitement and paroxysm follows that of the greatest debility and prostration."—John C. Calhoun.

"First, the organization of the staff in a peace establishment ought to be such that every branch of it should be completely formed, with such extension as the number of troops and posts occupied may render necessary; and, secondly, that the organization of the line ought, as far as practicable, to be such that in passing from the peace to the war formation, the force may be sufficiently augmented without adding new regiments or battalions, thus raising the war, on the basis of the peace establishment, instead of creating a new army to be added to the old, as at the commencement of the late war."—John C. Calhoun.

"War is first and foremost a matter of movement; in the second place a matter of supply; in the third place a matter of destruction. Fourthly, it is a conflict of well organized and well disciplined masses, acting under the impulse of a single will and directed against a definite objective. Under modern conditions the inexperienced commander will not be granted time in which to correct his deficiencies and give himself and his troops the needful practice. The idea of forging generals and soldiers under the hammer of war disappeared with the advent of 'the nation in arms.' None, therefore, but thoroughly competent soldiers should be entrusted with the responsibility of command; and the education of the officer is as thorough, as systematic and as uniform as the education of the lawyer, the diplomatist and the doctor. War is above all a practical art, and the application of theory to practice is not to be taught at a university or to be learned by those who have never rubbed shoulders with the men in the ranks. And statesmen themselves would realize that when war is afoot their interference is worse than useless; that preparation for defense, whether by the multiplication of roads, the construction of railways, of arsenals, dockyards, fortresses, is not the smallest of their duties; and lastly, that so far as possible diplomacy and strategy should keep step. Each one of these is of far greater importance than in the past."—*Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

"A battlefield in the old days, except at close quarters, was a comparatively safe locality, and the greater part of the troops engaged were seldom exposed for a long time together to a hot and continuous fire. To-day death has a far wider range, and the strain on the nerves is consequently far more severe. Demoralization, therefore, sets in at an earlier period, and it is more complete. When troops once realize their inferiority, they can no longer be depended on. It is not the losses they have actually suffered, but those that they expect to suffer, that affect them. Unless discipline and national spirit are of superior quality, unless the soldier is animated by something higher than the mere habit of mechanical obedience, panic, shirking and wholesale surrender will be the ordinary features of a campaign."—*Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

"Foreign governments, surrounded by powerful neighbors, act on the theory that military commanders can be educated, no less than captains and lieutenants. Military resources are one thing and military strength another. For military resistance, the strength of a government is the power it can wield on the field of battle."—Upton.

"No matter how absolute the necessity for calling out undisciplined troops, history teaches that useless extravagance, often accompanied by inaction or disaster, will surely ensue. It may be laid down as an axiom, based on historical proof, that any government which foregoes its right to compulsory military service, becomes more and more enslaved by depending solely upon voluntary military service induced by gifts of money, land and clothing."—Upton.

"It has been fortunate for the fame of our country, no less than for its finances, that Congress has never been tempted to delegate to the States any portion of its constitutional power to provide and maintain a navy."—Upton.

That the distinctly American sailing ship has disappeared from the high seas is evidenced in the fact that only fifty per cent. of the force of the United States Marines on duty at Guantanamo, Cuba, could tell the names of the seven masts, at an examination recently held there. There are now no seven-masted schooners flying the American flag. The Thomas W. Lawson was the last of these. Fore, main, mizzen, pusher, driver, jigger and spanker, are the names in order, running fore and aft, of a seven-masted ship.

PAY FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have noticed in the recent issues of the JOURNAL, many articles opposing the federalization and pay for the National Guard, and I trust you will publish the following, which is a reply to an article that appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 26, 1916, under the heading "A Federal Militia" as discussed in the New York Sun by Thomas P. Ivy.

Mr. Ivy states that he speaks from experience as he has seen service as an enlisted man in the Cavalry. If he refers to service in the Regular Establishment, I would be pleased to have him answer this question: Did he draw his monthly pay from the government and spend it for his own comfort, or did he turn the money into the conscience fund of the United States? If he did spend this money for his own welfare, I would advise him to "dig up" and turn back all funds drawn by him as pay to the government, for "courage and bravery are qualities of the heart and soul and not commodities to be bought and sold over the counter."

"Neither men nor officers enlist with the purpose of becoming efficient soldiers, but to attain some social or professional end." A man with military experience who would make the remarks as just quoted, has not only done an injustice to the patriotic officers and men of the National Guard, but shows that he is ignorant, or does not refrain from making a misstatement when he seeks to gain a point in argument.

There is no question in the minds of military men but

that the National Guard is entitled to compensation for the service rendered to the government. The discriminatory feature, as mentioned by Mr. Thomas P. Ivy, is certainly not true in a great majority of the states, for a great many of the members of the Guard are from the country. I speak, too, from experience, as I have had fifteen years service with the Volunteers and Militia forces.

WOODSON JEFFREYS,
Major, Q.M.C., N.G. of Idaho.

AS TO ROBERT E. LEE.

Brunswick, Ga., Feb. 29, 1916.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In one of our late service journals, there is published a great general's opinion of Robert E. Lee as a soldier, and I would be glad to hear from any student of Civil War history, as to whether he agrees or disagrees with the opinion as presented.

Was Lee a fair commander only? Slow, cautious and conservative? Too old for active service? A desk general? Beaten by anything but heavy odds?

Was his reputation justified by his achievements? Did he need sunshine? Pose himself?

JOHN C. STILES, Lieut. Col., retired,
N.G. of Georgia.

DOCTOR RAINSFORD EXPLAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Far from wishing to do an injustice to our long suffering Army officers, my single aim in writing to the New York Times was to point out, that any scheme of preparedness under present political conditions, possible or workable, must depend on them.

Congress has met, and talked, and once again made evident the unfortunate fact, that it is representative of a number of local interests and prejudices, but that it finds it hard to grasp a national emergency. This is the chief reason why Congressional action has not resulted ever, so far as I can remember, in giving a fair share to the Army. Local politics have been consulted in its dispositions. Its posts have often been placed as to individual Congressmen seemed good. Under these circumstances (and that I have not unfairly stated them, I think most Army men will agree) the maintenance of an esprit de corps by the officers of the Army has proved of very great importance. No body of men that I have met have impressed me as more unselfishly devoted to their profession. But, I cannot for the life of me see that the figures you quote (or the letters I have received, and I have received many, some approving, and some disapproving of my own) disprove my contention that West Point tradition needs modification in our Army. I insist that that tradition has played an important, vitally important, part in the past, but in the changing future now awaiting us, like every other good thing that has been of use, it must be enlarged and adapted if it is still to serve.

I am told many civilian appointments have been made to commissioned rank. I have known some execrably bad ones so made. I cannot see that such a course makes for democratizing the Service. It smacks of political pull. But I was not alluding to civil appointments when I wrote. I was advocating an army delivered from political interference, drawn from a high class of our nation's manhood. Influenced chiefly, as it certainly should be, by professional soldiers trained and educated to lead it; that should offer ample opportunity to that part of the youth of the land attracted to the military life—to enter its ranks, not merely for two years' training, but as offering an opening for a lifelong career—a career in which efficiency and study could, in all reasonable likelihood, lead to rewards commensurate with service rendered.

I cannot believe that the bulk of the West Point officers think that our Army is such an army or anything like it. What proportion of combatant officers rise from its ranks in our present circumstances? I do not know, nor do the figures you supply me with, tell. I do know that for forty years, off and on, I have been in touch with many West Point officers—finer soldiers I have not met, but almost invariably I found they disagreed with me on what the relation of commissioned officer and private soldier should be. Of course, their idea may be the right one, and I may be wrong. That is not my point—my point is, that the prevalent idea couldn't be called as democratic an idea as that, for instance, of the English officer.

I contend that there should be a common meeting ground for officer and private other than the drill ground. I contend that the wholly democratic mingling of officers and men in company and regimental games, as has been for more than fifty years, to my certain knowledge, common in England has accomplished great good. West Point men have always said such a custom would not work in our Army. I am impressed, but not convinced. I have seen the idle, loafing private in our Army posts years ago. Nothing to do—nowhere to go. Denied by meddling fanaticism his canteen, just spoiling for trouble, and could I blame him? Company baseball, encouraged and joined in by his officers, would, I believe, have helped things.

Let us face facts—our present Army is not as popular as it should be. From one cause or another a sufficient number of the right class of men are difficult to enlist. When enlisted a number desert. Desertion figures are significantly high. There is something radically wrong. Let Congress debate and divide as to what its future number shall be, the cold facts are, that unless radical changes are made we cannot get recruits. In such a case, nice spectacle we shall present to the world at war!

How can such a humiliation be avoided? Surely that is the supreme question which every patriotic American, inside the Army and outside, should try to do something to solve. That, and not any unfriendly criticism of men whom I greatly admire, was the sole purpose I had in writing to the Times. The suggestions I made I need not here repeat. Often unappreciated and unrewarded, snubbed and when possible silenced, no man with a grain of sense or sympathy can blame the professional soldier if sometimes, in self-defense, and as he firmly believes in the interests of discipline, he stands for a tradition of the isolation of the combatant officer. It may have been the thing to do in the last century. To modify it will, I think, work better in this.

The U.S. Army of the near future must give the country the only security on land it can hope to possess. No one that knows anything of the history of the war, no one disinterestedly seeking to prepare the nation against eventualities of the future, can believe in the efficiency of any federalized state Militia.

I cannot see that there is any hope that Congress

(whether controlled by Democrats or Republicans) can be induced to vote for a scheme of universal military training. We cannot get a Federal education law; nor get a Federal child labor law; nor get a Federal compensation for injuries law. What prospect can there then be for a Federal military training law? Local feeling in Congress is intense. National feeling hard to arouse. The pork barrel appeals to many who never enter the doors of Congress.

These are among the obvious facts of our national life-to-day. We cannot, therefore, hope that any really satisfactory defense measure (at least, so far as our land forces are concerned) can pass Congress. But if a general movement were on foot to adequately pay and to popularize the Regular Army, something could be done.

One of my critics quotes executive orders dated Sept. 5, 1914, modifying the severity of some punishments. Also another order, not dated, but I fancy also of late issue, that "no officer shall use an enlisted man as a servant in any case whatever." I know from personal observation that such orders were needed. So said, I must end my letter, which you have kindly offered to publish, as I began it. If I have done any injustice to an able, gallant and patriotic body of men I am unfeignedly sorry for it. But I do not think I have.

W. S. RAINSFORD.

Camden, S.C., March 8, 1916.

SCURRILOUS COLLEGIAN REBUKED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I read with great interest the article in the March 4th JOURNAL by Charles Elliot Warren, entitled, "A Scurrilous College Publication." Being one of "the other 599," I want to thank Mr. Warren for calling this matter to the attention of the battalion.

I served as a corporal in Company E of the battalion which was unfortunate enough to have the author of this slander enrolled as a member.

This is an affair that should not be dismissed by the battalion until it has cleared itself of any connection, no matter how remote, with this unusual slander; and I think in the final summing up, it will be found that the result of opinion will be 599 to 1, the author of the attack being the 1.

I cannot too strongly express my respect for both the officers and enlisted men of the Plattsburg garrison. Those detailed with the battalion carried out their duties with great care and thought. They neither lost patience, nor slacked in their task of converting 600 raw civilians into future army material, a task which must have been very trying, viewing it from remembrances of our utter lack of knowledge of the military art, and the requirements that make a soldier. It must indeed be a very peculiar kind of American, who is suddenly seized with "a slight attack of what we call patriotism," and then directs insult against the nucleus of the United States defense.

LESLIE LANCASTER HELLER.

EMERGENCY ENROLMENT LISTS.

Philadelphia, Pa.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

"The Military Code of Pennsylvania" (Act of May 9, 1899, Pamphlet Laws, page 266) shows what may be done by individual States in preparing draft lists of able-bodied men, in advance of an emergency requiring resort to conscription.

This code requires that assessors when engaged in valuing personal and real property in their respective districts, shall at the same time make a list of persons living within those districts who are liable to enrolment. Roughly speaking, this includes all able-bodied male citizens, not in military or public service, excepting idiots, lunatics, common drunkards, vagabonds, paupers and persons convicted of any infamous crime. The age limit fixed is between twenty-one and forty-five years.

As soon as the roll is completed the assessors are required to post notice of that fact containing information how the same may be seen by any person interested. Exemption on the ground of physical disability or by reason of some State or United States law, must then be claimed (with reasonable promptitude) by affidavit. The county commissioners are made recorders of the enrolment lists. The plan is "given teeth" by penal provisions for neglect of duty by assessors or commissioners charged with the preparation or recording of the lists.

Needless to say, this legislation has a direct bearing upon the efforts of certain pacifists in Philadelphia, who are endeavoring to enroll able-bodied men in a compact never to enlist.

FREDERICK G. McKEAN, JR.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

The criticism of Col. Winston Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, on matters concerning the British navy, made in the House of Commons recently, brought out some facts not previously known. Mr. A. J. Balfour, the present First Lord, in answering Colonel Churchill, among other things asserted the delay in completing dreadnaughts was due to the fact that Mr. Churchill used guns and gun mountings designed for capital ships to complete the equipment of monitors. Some monitors had been constructed so hastily, he continued, that even now it has been found impossible to use them, it being necessary to remodel them. Mr. Balfour said every kind of ship regarded as of value in a modern war had been increased largely since the war began. When Mr. Balfour said that guns for monitors had been designed for capital ships Sir Arthur Basil Markham interjected: "The monitor guns came from America."

"There was more than one lot of guns," retorted Mr. Balfour. Continuing, the First Lord said the monitors had proved of the greatest value, but that all the monitors in the world would not add a title of strength to the grand fleet; they could not work with the grand fleet and were not intended to work with it. Mr. Balfour also declared that since the present war had commenced the British navy had been increased by 1,000,000 tons. Four million combatants, 1,000,000 horses and mules, 2,500,000 tons of stores and 22,000,000 gallons of oil have been carried during the war under the guardianship of the British fleet which, Mr. Balfour said, in the presence of hostile submarines, has thrown an enormous amount of work upon the Admiralty which could not be foreseen at the outbreak of the war.

Mr. Balfour admitted that the German raider Moewe

had escaped its cordon by going round the north of Iceland.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

A daughter, Beverly Biddle Brown, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Brown, 2d Cav., at Fort Riley, Kas., on March 2, 1916.

Mrs. R. B. Coffman and Mrs. Nelson Leonard, of Portsmouth, Va., are spending several weeks with Mrs. D. W. Coffman in New Hampshire avenue, Washington.

Chaplain and Mrs. G. E. T. Stevenson, U.S.N., spent the week-end of March 10 with Lieut. and Mrs. Guy E. Davis, U.S.N., at their home, 746 Boylston avenue, N., Seattle, Wash.

Lieut. Charles M. O'Connor, Jr., Med. Corps, U.S.A., is spending a month's leave in Washington with his parents, Col. and Mrs. C. M. O'Connor, before sailing on April 5 for his new station in Honolulu.

William Dulin, the eighteen-year-old son of Dr. and Mrs. C. T. Dulin, 406 South Sixth street, North Yakima, Wash., was accidentally shot and killed by a young friend on Tuesday, March 7, 1916.

Lieut. M. A. Wells, 10th U.S. Inf., was a passenger on the transport Kilpatrick on the trip from Cristobal to Galveston. Lieutenant Wells is on a month's leave from his station at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, which he will spend with his family at 1007 South Presa street, San Antonio, Texas.

Lieut. Gen. S. M. B. Young, U.S.A., retired, has been re-titled by Secretary Baker as governor of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D.C., for a term of three years. Mr. Baker has made a wise choice, and we congratulate the General that his efficient administration has been rewarded. That action was taken on the unanimous recommendation of the board of managers of the home.

To Capt. and Mrs. Harry B. Kirtland, whose little daughter, Jane, was killed at Fort Leavenworth, where Captain Kirtland, Ohio N.G. Signal Corps, was a student officer in the Army Signal School in 1911, was born on March 6, 1916, at 227 Eighteenth street, Toledo, Ohio, a daughter, Dorothy. Mrs. Kirtland is a sister of Mrs. Walter Smith, wife of Lieut. Walter Smith, C.A.C.

Mrs. Rowland B. Ellis, wife of Captain Ellis, entertained at a tea at Alcatraz, Cal., on March 11, in honor of Mrs. Leila Ellis, who is returning to her home in New York. Mrs. Ossewaarde and Mrs. Sheen presided at the tea table and were assisted by Mrs. Lee H. Stewart, the Misses Hathaway, Miss Price and Miss De Tarr. Among others present were Chaplain Ossewaarde, Capt. and Mrs. Sheen, Lieut. L. H. Stewart, Lieut. and Miss Price, Captains Aydelotte, Conway and Ross, Lieutenants Ball and Whitley, Lieuts. and Mesdames Henry, Crafton and Wolven, Mesdames Merriman, Knabenshue and Saunders.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Lieut. Guy E. Davis, U.S.N., gave a daintily appointed matinée luncheon on March 10 at her home at 746 Boylston avenue, Seattle, Wash., in honor of Mrs. G. E. T. Stevenson, wife of Chaplain Stevenson, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Colorado, now stationed at the navy yard, Puget Sound, St. Patrick's day decorations were used at the table, the color scheme being green. Among the guests were Mrs. Bradshaw, wife of Capt. G. B. Bradshaw, U.S.N.; Mrs. Griswold, wife of Lieut. Comdr. R. M. Griswold, U.S.N.; Mrs. Bowen, wife of Lieut. H. G. Bowen, U.S.N., and Mrs. Barber, wife of Capt. T. D. Barber, U.S.M.C. A matinée party at the Orpheum followed.

Lieut. Philip Milliken, of the 5th U.S. Cavalry polo team, was thrown from his horse and seriously injured in a polo game at Aiken, S.C., March 11. It was in the third period of the finals for the Aiken cups in the annual March polo tournament on Whitney Field. In a scrimmage for the ball Lieutenant Milliken was thrown when his mount stumbled, and after he fell the horse stepped on his chest. He was knocked senseless, but recovered consciousness before he reached the club house. He suffered a dislocated collar bone and several fractured ribs. He was taken in a private car to Washington by his fellow players on the 5th Cavalry team, Captain Forsyth and Lieutenants Groninger and Sheridan. The members of the 5th Cavalry team have been ordered to join their regiment on the Texas border.

A night of good fellowship was enjoyed by fifteen members of "The China Expedition" at the Hotel de la Paix, Wagon Lits, Tientsin, China, for "the passing of 1915—the birth of 1916." The "good fellows" who enjoyed a excellent menu and responded or listened to toasts made under leadership of Sergeant 1st Class Ross, toastmaster, were: Regt. Q.M. Sergt. Julius A. Redman, Batt. Sergt. Major Edward Blair, Q.M. Sergts. Jacob E. Blum, Herman M. Young, Emil Rolf, 1st Sergts. John Brown, Henry C. Smith, Drum Major George B. Wescott, Sergt. Wallace C. Welch, band Sergts. William L. Conway and Vernon McCord, all 15th Inf.; Sergt. 1st Class John H. Ross, Q.M.C.; Sergt. 1st Class Edward Crapo, H.C.; Ord. Sergt. John O. Powell; Q.M. Sergt. Herbert L. Jackson, Q.M.C.

Lieut. (J.G.) Edwin Guthrie has been discharged from the naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo., and ordered back to the naval recruiting station, Salt Lake City. Mrs. Manifer, of Las Animas, was the week-end guest of her daughter, Mrs. Robnett, wife of P.A. Surg. Ausey H. Robnett, March 4-5. Dr. Ralph Waldo Mendelsohn and his sister, Miss Mildred Mendelsohn, of La Junta, were guests of Surg and Mrs. R. Roller Richardson Wednesday night. Dr. Mendelsohn gave a most instructive lecture in Recreation Hall on Wednesday evening on his work in Serbia, where he was one of the sanitary engineers of the Red Cross Commission, sent over by the Rockefeller Institute. Med. Dir. George H. Barber returned to the reservation on Sunday, after a month's leave spent in the East. Dr. Barber was the dinner guest of Dr. and Mrs. Richardson on March 5.

A concert was given in Aldie, Va., with great success on Feb. 26 by Katherine D. Taylor, mezzo-soprano, and Sade C. Styson, a gifted Washington pianist; both musicians responded to several encores and a return engagement has been planned. Miss Taylor, a daughter of Col. and Mrs. Sydney W. Taylor, U.S.A., writes a correspondent, "has a naturally beautiful voice which has been well developed. Miss Taylor has sung with the San Carlo Opera Company, and expects, after leaving Miss Root's tutelage, to follow an operatic career. The following numbers were given by Miss Taylor: "Connais tu le pays"; "Mignon"; Thomas; "Sans Toi"; D'Hardelot; "Die Nacht"; Richard Strauss; "Till I wake"; Indian love lyrics, Amy Woodforde-Finden; "My Laddie," Princess Troubetzkoy; "I love thee so," De Kovon; "An Irish Love Song," Margaret Kuthven Lang; "Can't Yo Heah Me Callin'," Clara Roma.

A daughter was born to Major and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, U.S. Engrs., at Leavenworth, Kas., on Feb. 27, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Hugh A. Drum, U.S.A., announce the birth of their daughter, Anna Carroll Drum, March 7, 1916, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss, of Norfolk, Va., is visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Harry B. Jordan, of San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas.

Mrs. Blair Wilson is in San Antonio, Texas, visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Harry B. Jordan, U.S.A., of San Antonio Arsenal, for several months.

Mrs. James G. Field, wife of Medical Director Field of the U.S. Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. L. Carwile, 5109 Gaston avenue, Dallas, Texas.

Lieut. Joseph C. King, 7th U.S. Cav., who has recently been detailed for duty at the University of Missouri, has left his station, Hachita, N.M., for Columbia, Mo., to assume his duties as commandant of cadets.

Mrs. King, wife of Lieut. Joseph C. King, 7th U.S. Cav., after a short visit with her husband at Hachita, N.M., is now visiting her parents, Capt. and Mrs. John J. Ryan, 14th U.S. Cav., at Fort McIntosh, Texas.

Comdr. Gennojo Saso, of the Japanese navy, was a passenger aboard the American line steamship New York, which left New York this week for Liverpool. He is going to the Japanese Embassy in London.

Mrs. Frederick William Füger, widow of Major Füger, has returned to her home at Gross Pointe Farms, outside Detroit, Mich., after a two weeks' visit in Washington, Atlantic City, and New York with Mrs. Charles L. Palms, of Detroit.

Capt. R. W. Collins, U.S.A., who has just completed a four-year detail as inspector-instructor of the Coast Artillery Militia, of Oregon, arrived with Mrs. Collins and the two children at Fort Worden, Wash., Feb. 21, and has taken command of the 30th Company.

At the annual military hop of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Cadet Corps, at Hotel Lenox, Boston, March 2, the grand march was led by Col. Ralph Mills and Miss Mary Decker, daughter of Capt. Benton C. Decker, U.S.N.

Mrs. D. M. King, wife of Major D. M. King, of the Ordnance Department, has been a recent guest of Mrs. Carter at West Point, N.Y., and is now the guest of her mother, Mrs. Frederick Füger, at 1846 Sixteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C., where she will remain until the latter part of March.

Rear Admiral C. B. T. Moore, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Moore are at the Magnolia Springs Hotel, Magnolia Springs, Fla., where Rear Admiral Moore is recuperating from a very severe attack of grip. They expect to travel North as the spring advances, reaching Washington early in May.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles P. Huff gave a tea on March 6 at their home on Yerba Buena Island, Cal., as a compliment to Mrs. F. S. Kates, who is leaving soon for Annapolis to reside. Capt. and Mrs. James H. Pourie gave a tea on March 2 at Fort Miley, in honor of Mrs. Kates, and earlier in the week Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Bennett gave a dinner party for Mrs. Kates.

Capt. and Mrs. Pourie, of Fort Miley, Cal., entertained at dinner for Mrs. Francis Kates, who will shortly leave for Annapolis, as the guest of her niece and nephew, the latter being stationed at Annapolis. Mrs. Huff, wife of Commander Huff, U.S.N., entertained for Mrs. Kates at a tea, some of those present being Mrs. Nerney, of the Navy, Mrs. William Ashe, the Misses Ryder, Miss Mills, Mrs. J. R. Pourie, of Fort Miley, Miss Winifred Mears, Mrs. Theodore Wores, Mrs. Dwight and many others from town.

Mrs. Frank E. Sidman, wife of Captain Sidman, 69th N.G.N.Y., was among the interested special guests at the review of the 69th Regiment by General O'Ryan in its armory on the night of March 11. Mrs. Sidman is the daughter of Chaplain David L. Fleming, U.S.A., and has seen considerable of military life. Her father served in the 1st Colorado Infantry as chaplain from May, 1898, to September, 1899, and was appointed a chaplain in the Army in 1903. He holds the degrees of A.B. and A.M., Trinity College, Hartford. Mrs. Sidman has been quite successful in writing poetry on children's topics.

(Continued on a later page.)

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. John Cameron Muhlenberg, U.S.A., retired, died March 12, 1916, at the family residence, 1655 Newton street, N.W., Washington, D.C. He had been ill for about six months. Gen. John C. Muhlenberg, who was retired from active service on account of disability incident thereto, April 7, 1908, with the rank of brigadier general, was born in Pennsylvania July 21, 1848. He served as a midshipman at the U.S. Naval Academy from Sept. 24, 1863, to Feb. 25, 1865, and was appointed a major and paymaster in the Army March 20, 1882. He was promoted lieutenant colonel and deputy paymaster general Jan. 23, 1904, and reached the grade of colonel Jan. 1, 1908. Mrs. Muhlenberg, who was formerly Miss Alice Brown, of Pennsylvania, survives, with one son, Lieut. H. C. K. Muhlenberg, of the 2d U.S. Infantry, now stationed at Fort Shafter, in the Hawaiian Islands.

The remains of Brig. Gen. Charles H. Noble, U.S.A., retired, who died at Indianapolis, Ind., March 4, 1916, were buried with military honors March 6 in Crown Hill Cemetery. Services were held first at the home, 2110 North Alabama street. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Lewis Brown, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The military service at the home, as well as at the cemetery was conducted by Major Leslie R. Naftzger, of the Indiana National Guard. All the military organizations of which General Noble was a member, including the G.A.R., the M.O.L.U.S., and the Spanish-American War Veterans, were represented. The G.A.R. held brief services at the home and the G.A.R. quartet sang. Friends of General Noble from every walk in life attended the services, and the floral tributes were remarkable for their number and beauty. A company of the Indiana National Guard formed a guard of honor to the cemetery, where brief services were held. The usual three volleys were fired at the grave and taps sounded. The pallbearers were General Noble's three brothers, Cyrus B. Noble, Frank Noble and the Rev. D. W. Noble; Ernest C. Ropkey, Capt. Harry S. New, Major Carroll B. Carr, Col. John T. Barnett, Major Robert Smith, Major W. W. Daugherty and John W. Sedwick. The Indianapolis News paid General Noble a

very handsome editorial tribute on March 6, and in conclusion said: "Personally he was without fear. His home was filled with medals and trophies attesting bravery, rare even for the soldier. In his personality, in his career and the degree of worldly success with which it was finally crowned, is inspiration for the young man."

Lieut. Col. Waldo E. Ayer, 5th U.S. Inf., who died on March 9, 1916, at Honolulu, H.T., was born in Massachusetts March 6, 1860. He was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of June, 1884, being promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 12th Infantry. Colonel Ayer was promoted first lieutenant, 20th Infantry, in May, 1891, and was transferred to the 11th Infantry the following July and to the 12th Infantry in April, 1894. He was promoted Captain of infantry in October, 1898, and was assigned to the 12th Infantry in January, 1899, and was transferred to the 30th Infantry in October, 1903. He was promoted major, 1st Infantry, in October, 1907, was transferred to the 9th Infantry the following November, and to the 2d Infantry in June, 1912. He was promoted lieutenant colonel of Infantry in December, 1912, and was assigned to the 1st Infantry in September, 1914. During his service he was on the frontier of Fort Yates, 1888 and 1889, and among other details of duty, aside from serving at posts in the East, he served at various posts in Arizona, Dakota, Nebraska, Fort Leavenworth and on college duty. He was mustering officer for the Ohio National Guard in April, 1898, and joined his regiment en route to Cuba. He was adjutant general of the Separate Brigade composed of the 11th and 19th Infantry regiments to July 6, 1898; served as A.D.C. to Brigadier General Kline in southern camps and sailed with his regiment from New York for the Philippines via Suez Canal in April, 1899. Since that date he was on the firing line both north and south of Manila continuously to September, 1899, when he was sent to Singapore to secure the person of an embezzler. This was the first case of extradition occurring after the establishment of United States sovereignty in the Philippine Islands. After returning to the United States Colonel Ayer served at posts in New York harbor; in November, 1900, again sailed for Philippines, via Suez Canal, for duty. Part of the time he was in Samar in command of the 1st Battalion and was adjutant general of the 6th Brigade serving under Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, and was one of the latter's council at his trial in connection with giving some Filipinos the water cure. He subsequently, among other duties, served as assistant to the Adjutant General at headquarters, Departments of Missouri, Omaha and Nebraska, and served at the Staff College at Washington. He was assigned to the 5th Infantry last year.

A splendid tribute was paid to the late Col. E. T. C. Richmond, U.S.A., retired, by the University Cadet Corps, of Morgantown, W. Va., March 8, 1916, which attended in a body the burial service at Oak Grove Cemetery. Colonel Richmond died at his home in Toledo, Ohio, March 5. He was commandant of the University Cadet Corps from 1875 until 1878. When the remains arrived at Morgantown for burial the entire regiment of cadets, with the band, met the funeral party at the depot. At the grave, a short service was conducted by the Rev. F. F. Briggs, pastor of the First Baptist Church, of this city, following which a salute of three volleys was fired by the military escort. Accompanying the body to this city were Colonel Richmond's wife, Mrs. Lida V. Strauss and son, Carroll, all of Toledo, and Mr. Richmond's brother and his daughter, Miss Violet, of Cumberland, Md.

The untimely death of Lieut. Nathaniel P. Rogers, Jr., C.A.C., U.S.A., on Feb. 27, 1916, at the Walter Reed Hospital, deprived the Service of an officer and gentleman whose loss will be felt. "Pen" Rogers was a gentleman in the truest sense of the word. He was sincere and loyal as a friend, courageous and kind, mentally equipped to rank among leaders, but the predominant thought after meeting and knowing this young officer was that there was a lad who honored the word gentleman. We admired him at the hospital, and his friends in and out of the Service were legion. Our hearts were with him in his losing fight for life, but his memory will be kept green in loving remembrance by those whom he knew, and whose privilege it was to know this lad of good breeding, "Pen" Rogers. His family, by whom he was adored, must realize that "Listening love can hear the rustle of a wing," for surely there must be other and larger work for this splendid fellow in the blessed sphere of the redeemed.

Mrs. Ellen L. Pelouze, widow of Brevet Brig. Gen. Louis H. Pelouze, U.S.A., and mother of Col. William Nelson Pelouze, of the Illinois National Guard, died suddenly in Pasadena, Cal., on March 6, 1916. Funeral services were held in Washington, D.C., where Mrs. Pelouze formerly resided. Burial was at the Arlington National Cemetery.

Mrs. Hedwig Kienth, mother of the wife of P.A. Paymu. U. B. Zivnuska, U.S.N., died at Mare Island, on March 5, 1916.

Edward Hugh Campbell, Jr. ("Buddy"), son of Lieut. E. H. Campbell, U.S.N., died at the naval magazine, Puget Sound, Wash., on March 7, 1916, at the age of ten years and nine months.

Jamie Stuart McCrea, who died at the General Hospital, Saginaw, Mich., on March 6, 1916, at the age of nine year and nineteen days, was the son of the late Dr. Henry McCrea and Mrs. Lillie McCrea, of Marquette, Mich., and brother of Ensign John L. McCrea, U.S.N.

Mrs. Elizabeth Williamson Hunter, widow of Nelson F. Hunter, and mother of Col. Alfred M. Hunter, C.A.C., died at Clinton, Ill., March 1, 1916, aged eighty-six years.

Mr. Benjamin Franklin Stevens, father of Mrs. Powers, wife of Capt. Edward D. Powers, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at Brockton, Mass., on March 3, 1916.

Mr. William Bowen, father of Mrs. W. E. Mills, wife of Lieut. W. E. Mills, 4th U.S. Inf., died at Lake Placid, N.Y., on March 4, 1916.

Mrs. William H. Vestal, mother of Capt. S. P. Vestal, U.S.A., retired, and grandmother of Lieut. M. P. Vestal, 12th U.S. Inf., died at Elwood, Ind., on March 11, 1916.

Btsn. Walter B. Meeteer, U.S.N., retired, died at Washington, D.C., March 8, 1916. He was born in New York city, N.Y., May 25, 1882, and was appointed a boatswain in the United States Navy, Dec. 21, 1909, after serving ten years, nine months and eleven days as an enlisted man. In the grade of boatswain he served on the U.S.S. Independence from March 14, 1909, to Jan. 9, 1911; on the U.S.S. Buffalo from Jan. 9, 1911, to May 15, 1911; on the U.S.S. Georgia from Oct. 12, 1911, to Oct. 5, 1912, which was his last active duty in the naval service. He was transferred to the retired list Feb. 11, 1913, for disability incident to the service.

(Continued on a later page.)

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

A. K.—The U.S.A.T. Meade sailed from Manila with the 11th U.S. Volunteer Cavalry, Feb. 1, 1901. The Logan sailed from Manila Jan. 15, 1904.

P. G. S. says: A and B have argument; A says that sentinel at the post of the guard (No. 1) when calling the corporal of the guard, calls corporal of the guard (No. 1); B says he does not state the (No. 1) only "corporal of the guard." Referring to Par. 208. In case of fire or disorder in sight or hearing the sentinel at the guard house will call the corporal of the guard and report the facts to him. Answer: A is right; else how would the corporal know where to go?

J. T.—Regarding the Wimbledon Cup championship at Sea Girt in 1914, address the Secretary of the National Rifle Association, 1110 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.

W. H. N.—Your inquiry regarding Cir. 18, O.Q.M.G., should be sent through the channel to the Q.M.G.

L. L. H. asks: In regard to Par. 248, Army Regulations, is the second lieutenant acting as battalion quartermaster also the battalion commissary, or are these separate positions, held by two lieutenants respectively? Answer: If you will read this paragraph carefully you will note that regimental staff officers are three captains (the adjutant, the quartermaster, and the commissary), while battalion staff officers are two lieutenants (the battalion adjutant, and the battalion quartermaster and commissary).

B. G.—The Book of Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, provides for the Hospital Corps, U.S. Army, 452 sergeants first class; 569 sergeants, 187 corporals; 307 acting cooks, 2,670 privates, first class, and 1,283 privates. These estimates are based on laws including that of March 4, 1915. If either of the Army reorganization measures now before Congress becomes a law, the Hospital Corps will necessarily be increased. The Hay bill would make the "total number of enlisted men in the Medical Corps" in time of peace approximate but not exceed five per cent. of the total enlisted strength of the Army authorized from time to time by law. The bill provides for master hospital sergeants; hospital sergeants; sergeants first class; sergeants, corporals and cooks; privates, first class, and privates.

H. M.—The House on Feb. 16 passed both the Spanish War Pension bill, H.R. 54, and the Indian War bill, H.R. 555, to which you refer. The Indian bill would give \$20 a month to survivors of Indian wars, from 1865 to January, 1891, who served ninety days or more in an actual campaign, and who are sixty-two years old or over, and would pay \$12 a month to the widows of such soldiers. Neither bill has been acted upon by the Senate. The Spanish War bill is printed in an answer to "Retired," in this column.

RETIRED.—The bill, H.R. 54, to pension widows of honorably discharged soldiers of the Spanish War and Philippine Insurrection, was passed by the House on Feb. 16. The measure has not been reported from the Senate Committee on Pensions. The bill provides: "That from and after the passage of this act if any volunteer officer or enlisted man who served ninety days or more in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, during the War with Spain or the Philippine Insurrection, between April 21, 1898 and July 4, 1902, inclusive, service to be computed from date of enlistment to date of discharge, including all furloughs, or any officer or enlisted man of the Regular Establishment who rendered ninety days or more actual military or naval service in the U.S. Army, Navy, or Marine Corps in the War with Spain or the Philippine Insurrection or in China between April 21, 1898, and July 4, 1902, inclusive, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, has died or shall hereafter die leaving a widow without means of support other than her daily labor, and an actual net income not exceeding \$250 per year, or leaving a minor child or children under the age of sixteen years, such widow shall upon due proof of her husband's death, without proving his death to be the result of his Army or Navy service, be placed on the pension roll from the date of the filing of her application therefor under this act, at the rate of \$12 per month during her widowhood, and shall also be paid \$2 per month for each child of such officer or enlisted man under sixteen years of age, and in case of the death or remarriage of the widow, leaving a child or children of such officer or enlisted man under the age of sixteen years, such pension shall be paid such child or children until the age of sixteen: Provided, That in case a minor child is insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless, the pension shall continue during the life of said child, or during the period of such disability, and shall commence from the date of application therefor after the passage of this act: Provided further, That said widow shall have married said officer or enlisted man previous to the passage of this act: Provided, however, That this act shall not be so construed as to reduce any pension under any act, public or private."

J. E. C. asks: (1) How many enlisted men are there in the detachment at West Point? (2) How can I transfer to same? (3) How can I transfer to Recruiting Service in New Jersey or Pennsylvania? Answer: (1) There are 632 enlisted men on duty at West Point. (2) and (3) Apply through channel.

OPERATOR.—So far, no bill has been introduced for rating wireless operators in the Coast Artillery Corps. If one is introduced, it will be published under our "Bills Before Congress."

H. B. asks: Does a soldier who is furloughed and transferred to the Army Reserves for either four or three years have to pay poll tax? Answer: Whatever your local law calls for. The War Department has no jurisdiction in this matter.

E. A. S.—The U.S.A.T. Hancock left San Francisco March 25, 1901; arrived Manila April 19. Kilpatrick left Manila Dec. 11, 1901; arrived San Francisco Jan. 9, 1902.

H. V. C. Z. asks: I am serving in the Canal Zone and expect to re-enlist at the expiration of four years, at which time I will have served eighteen months on the Zone. Upon such re-enlistment will I be required to remain here till such time as my service on present and next enlistment will have equaled three years on the Zone? Answer: Most likely you will be; you might be able to transfer at your own expense.

J. T. C. asks: Enlisted Aug. 1, 1888; discharged Oct. 31, 1891; my enlistment was for five years, but took the privilege of discharge under the three years and three months act. Re-enlisted May 16, 1898; discharged Feb. 9, 1899. Remained out of Service until Aug. 29, 1908, after the passage of the Increased Pay bill. Upon what enlistment period should I now be serving? Was I not entitled to second period pay under the provisions of new Pay bill? I only received \$15 per month and I should draw \$18. I have served continuously since Aug. 29, 1908, and am now drawing \$21, and I think I should be drawing \$22, as I figure that I should be on fourth period? Answer: You are in the third period. The Comptroller decided on Oct. 20, 1909, that "an enlisted man discharged from a five-year enlistment, under the provisions of the Act of June 16, 1890, after serving three years and three months, was not 'discharged at the termination of an enlistment period' within the meaning of the Act of May 11, 1908, and upon re-enlistment after May 11, 1908, is not entitled to count such service so as to place him in his second enlistment period."

CAVALRY PROMOTIONS.—Captain Kochersperger, of the U.S. Cavalry, was on the detached list, and Capt. Albert A. King was put on the list Jan. 4, 1916, and 1st Lieut. Edward C. Wells was promoted, vice Wells.

R. B.—Here is the exact language of the proviso in Sec. 16 of the Navy Personnel bill (H.R. 12540), to which you refer: "Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the rank or pay which any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps hereafter retired would receive under existing law provided such officer has been found by the board of medical examiners to be totally incapacitated for the performance of the duties of his grade or rank by reason of disability or disease incident to the Service. The findings of said board shall be final."

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

THE ARMY REORGANIZATION BILLS.

SENATE ARMY BILL REPORTED.

After three months of careful consideration and the hearing of testimony of representatives of every branch of the Regular Army and National Guard, and that of civilians who are advocating or opposing preparedness, the Senate Committee on Military Affairs by unanimous vote authorized Chairman Chamberlain to report the most comprehensive Army bill that has ever been submitted to Congress. No measure has given proof of a more sincere attempt to place the country's military policy on a sound basis so far as it concerns the Regular Army and Volunteers. This bill, aside from providing something like an adequate force of first line troops, gives the country a Regular Army with a war organization. It provides for the proper proportion of the different arms, which can be organized into a fighting army of divisions.

Even if the Hay bill should provide for as many troops as the Senate bill it would not give the country a proper organization for an effective army. The force authorized by the House bill, in its present form, must be reorganized in the event of war. In order to fill out the divisions it would be necessary to create new organizations. Under the Hay bill the country would start a war in the midst of confusion, and dangerous delay in meeting a well organized army of a first class power would be the result. The only substantial difference between the House bill proposals and the Army organization at the beginning of the Spanish-American War is in the small increase in the number of troops. The organization, or rather lack of organization, provided for in the House bill is the same that existed in 1898. It is the continuation of the old patchwork military policy which has been the weakness of the land forces of the country.

The Senate bill is a genuine reformation of the military policy of the country. It is the result of years of earnest study by the military authorities and months of careful consideration by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, which has taken a broad view of the subject and has in its bill laid the foundation for a military policy which will meet the needs of the country. As a step towards the organization of the resources of the country behind the Army, the committee incorporated into the bill a provision which authorizes the President to utilize the services of postmasters as recruiting agents. This amendment has been so framed that it will more than double the recruiting facilities of the Army. The postmasters in their work of securing recruits are placed under the jurisdiction of the Adjutant General's Department. This is the same policy that is employed by all other large countries in securing the enlisted personnel of their armies. In the event of a war that will call for the raising of a large army of volunteers it would be necessary to organize a large recruiting service. In the Civil War a system of provost marshals was improvised which was inefficient and unsatisfactory. If in the time of peace postmasters could be trained to handle recruits, they would have experience invaluable in war. If the country should ever adopt any system of universal military training it could be handled successfully through the postmasters.

The following is the provision as agreed to by the committee and inserted at the end of Sec. 29 of the Senate bill:

"The President is authorized to utilize the services of postmasters of the second, third and fourth classes in procuring the enlistment of recruits for the Army, and for each accepted recruit the postmaster procuring his enlistment shall receive the sum of \$5. Postmasters may be authorized, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, to forward, at the expense of the United States, to designated recruit rendezvous such applicants for enlistment as may have satisfactorily passed a preliminary physical examination prescribed by the Secretary of War and conducted by an officer of the Medical Reserve Corps or a civilian physician designated for that duty by the Secretary of War; and for each accepted recruit examined by them, officers of the Medical Reserve Corps and civilian physicians designated for the duty of examining applicants for enlistment, shall receive a sum of \$3."

The only question left undecided by the Senate committee was that of the equalization of promotion. After a long discussion of the various propositions submitted to the committee, a subcommittee was appointed, consisting of Senators Beckham, Lee and Warren, who were authorized to submit an amendment to the bill. This, if agreed to by the Military Committee, will be proposed on the floor of the Senate as a committee amendment. The propositions before the subcommittee are as given below.

The lines in italic type (at the end) show the section in its present form, as amended. The lines in Roman type (in brackets, at the beginning) have been stricken out in the amended bill.

"Section 27. * * * [Provided, That the number of officers of each grade to be detached at the time each of the five increments herein provided is made shall be detached from the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Coast Artillery Corps, respectively, in the proportion in which the authorized commissioned strength of each of the above arms bears to the total authorized commissioned strength of the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Coast Artillery Corps on the day before each increment is made.] Provided, That original and subsequent vacancies in the list of detached officers shall be filled as follows: When the duties to be discharged by an officer on detached service are peculiarly those of an officer of one of the four arms, Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Coast Artillery Corps, the officer to be placed on the detached officers' list for the discharge of the duties will be selected from that arm; when the duties to be discharged by an officer on detached service are not peculiarly those of an officer of one of the arms named above, the officer to be placed on the detached officers' list for the discharge of the duties will be selected from that arm in which the senior officer of the next lower grade has had, at the date of the selection, the longest commissioned service in the Army; when an officer of any arm is removed from the detached officers' list and the resulting vacancy thereon is filled by an officer of another arm, selected as prescribed above, the officer removed from such list shall be carried as an extra number in his grade and arm and promotion therein shall cease until he has been absorbed in such grade and arm."

Other principal amendments of the bill are as follows:

On page 11, Section 11, after line 4, insert: "Provided that not more than three officers of the Medical Corps shall be detailed to a division of a military expedition of the Red Cross."

On page 15, Section 13 is amended so as to read: "Provided further, that vacancies in the Ordnance De-

partment shall be filled by the present detail system."

On page 19, Section 18 is amended so that the Chief of the Quartermaster Corps will be selected from the permanent commissioned officers so long as there are four in the corps.

Section 29, page 38, of the bill, line 21 is changed to read thus: "After the expiration of two years' service in a first or subsequent enlistment, enlisted men serving within the continental limits of the United States shall, except in time of actual or threatened war, upon their own application be furloughed to the Regular Army Reserve in the grade in which they are serving, or may be in the discretion of the Secretary of War be re-enlisted for a period of seven years." The words in italics are added as an amendment.

Section 38, providing for the appointment of cadets to the Military Academy from enlisted men of the Army is stricken out, as is Section 83 abolishing the National Militia Board.

An amendment to Section 43 provides: "That in determining the relative rank and the right to retirement of an officer of the Regular Army, active duty performed by him while serving in the Officers' Reserve Corps shall not be reckoned."

Section 78 is amended so as to provide that appointments to the National Guard in active service below the grade of lieutenant colonel shall be made by the President alone.

Section 111 is so amended as to limit pay for officers of the National Guard to captains, and first and second lieutenants of companies or similar units.

The other changes in the bill are of minor importance and consist largely in correction of the language of the bill.

Senator Chamberlain will move the immediate consideration of his bill, setting aside the Waterpower bill now under consideration unless that can be disposed of promptly.

HOW HAY BILL AFFECTS PROMOTION.

The Hay Army Reorganization bill in the form that has been reported to the House only aggravates the present inequalities of promotion. When put into effect in its entirety the resulting promotions would be as follows:

All lieutenant colonels and one major of Field Artillery will become colonels; only 4 out of 21 lieutenant colonels of Cavalry will become colonels; and only 17 out of 39 lieutenant colonels of Infantry will become colonels. All majors of Field Artillery will become lieutenant colonels, while only 6 out of 61 majors of Cavalry and 31 out of 122 majors of Infantry will be promoted. All first lieutenants, second lieutenants, and additional second lieutenants of Field Artillery will become captains, leaving 4 vacancies in the grade of captain, while 86 out of 246 first lieutenants of Cavalry and 359 out of 501 first lieutenants of Infantry will be promoted.

These discrepancies are enormous. The officer who will be the junior colonel of Field Artillery entered the Service in 1890; the junior colonel of Cavalry in 1878, and the junior colonel of Infantry in 1884. There will thus be a difference of twelve years in the period required to reach the grade of colonel in the different arms. The officer who will be the junior lieutenant colonel of Field Artillery entered the Service in 1898; the junior lieutenant colonel of Cavalry in 1886; the junior lieutenant colonel of Infantry in 1889. There will again be twelve years' difference in the time required to reach the grade of lieutenant colonel. The officer who will be the junior major of Field Artillery entered the Service in 1901; the junior major of Cavalry in 1892, and the junior major of Infantry in 1896. There will thus be a difference of nine years in the time required to reach the grade of major. The officer who will be the junior captain of Field Artillery is yet to be commissioned; the officer who will be the junior captain of Cavalry entered the Service in 1901, and the junior captain of Infantry in 1905. There will thus be a difference of fifteen years in the time required to reach the grade of captain.

The total number of officers provided by the Hay bill is as follows:

TOTAL OFFICERS—HAY BILL.						
	Cols.	Lt.Cols.	Majors.	Captains.	1st Lts.	2d Lts.
Infantry	53	53	160	839	839	640
Cavalry	21	21	65	339	339	240
Field Artillery	15	15	41	221	226	228
Coast Art. Corps.	25	25	74	371	371	278
Engineers	16	23	55	75	71	58
Medical Corps.	22	38	165	408	51	..

The House took up the Army Reorganization bill March 17 under a special rule. The limit fixed on debate will bring the bill to a final vote about March 21. Chairman Hay defended his bill as providing for the limit of personnel that would be required for an army in time of peace. Representative McKenzie, of Illinois, supported Chairman Hay.

The demands for action on the Army bills coming from many sources were so urgent and the President was so insistent that, without a dissenting voice, the House, on March 16, adopted a special rule for the prompt consideration of the Army bill. In all probability the House bill will be taken up on March 20 or 21. Members of the House Committee have announced that they intend to propose amendments to the bill, and a fight all along the line will be conducted by those who recognize that the measure as reported to the House is inadequate and is a continuation of the old patch work military policy. Perhaps the most aggressive opponent to the bill in its present form is minority leader Mann. He will have the support of a number of Democrats, some of whom are members of the Military Affairs Committee. Mr. Mann on account of his long service in the House is a power when it comes to fighting for amendments on the floor of the House. The special rule approved by the House calls for night sessions, with ten hours general debate. The bill will then be read paragraph by paragraph. Many Republicans are in favor of a larger Army, and the New York city delegation are expected to vote for an increase over the provisions of the bill. Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, will strive for an increase to 200,000 or more. The House will be inclined as a whole to stand by the report of the committee. The "small Army" men will endeavor to reduce the number of men provided by the bill. It is intended to limit discussion to the bill and not to permit incursions into the realm of romance, in which so many men in Congress find themselves most at home. It is probable that the conference committee, to which the two bills will be finally submitted, will decide upon a larger force than that provided for in the Hay bill.

An almost negligible percentage of men have deserted from the United States Marine Corps during the past three months, and all records in this respect have been broken, according to a statement just issued headquarters of the Corps. Only high grade men take up the Marine Corps service, the officers state by way of explanation,

and the Marine who looks lightly upon his oath of obligation these days is a rarity. Desertion has not been a Marine Corps problem for several years, and during the last year has dropped into insignificance.

That the Federal government should take steps to remove Army and Navy officers and enlisted men from the same legal status as criminals and paupers, in which they are placed by the constitution of the State of Missouri, is the recommendation of Capt. Ridley McLean, Judge Advocate General of the Navy. Captain McLean urges this in a correspondence relative to the right of reserves of the Regular Army and Navy to exercise the right of suffrage under the Missouri constitution. Some time ago a former enlisted man of the Navy advised the Department that he wanted to enlist in the Naval Reserve if he were not deprived of the right of franchise under the Missouri constitution. Captain McLean took the matter up with Judge Advocate Gen. A. G. Patterson, of the Missouri National Guard, who in a long opinion declared that a "broad and liberal construction of the constitution of Missouri would permit the reserves for the Army and Navy to exercise the right of franchise." General Patterson held, however, that the Missouri constitution "absolutely disfranchised officers and soldiers of the Regular Army, Navy and Marine Corps." In reply Captain McLean said: "In my opinion the above cited provision of the Missouri constitution is clearly repugnant to the Federal constitution and therefore null and void as applied to persons belonging to the Regular Navy, who are otherwise qualified voters in that state; and that should such persons in the Regular Navy be denied the right of suffrage by the Missouri authorities, the Department should lend its assistance and request the co-operation of the Department of Justice in obtaining an authoritative decision in the Federal courts as to the validity of such discriminatory provision against persons in the Regular Navy as a class. It may be noted that other persons denied the right of suffrage by the same article of the Missouri constitution are inmates of poor houses, asylums, public prisons and persons convicted of felony or other infamous crime. In the same category with the foregoing are placed officers, soldiers, and marines in the Regular Army or Navy of the United States, who are similarly denied the right to vote at elections in the state."

We published on March 4, page 855, a description of the Luellen-Dawson mobile Army installation system, to which we had previously referred. The idea of mounting heavy artillery upon railroad cars for easy transportation and quick emplacement upon previously prepared platforms has been well known to artillerists for some time, as has that of firing from cars on the rails. We fail, therefore, to see how there can be proprietary right in a system of which these should be the leading ideas. So far as we can learn, Mr. Luellen has not yet presented anything more than a general design, prepared by a draftsman, requiring mechanical details to complete it. We see no reason why the Ordnance Department should not assist him in completing his designs, for he is certainly entitled to the credit of having directed public attention to an important means of defense in which, as we are informed, the Ordnance Department was not at first disposed to take any active interest. What is important is not that the question of priority as between Mr. Luellen and the Ordnance Department should be determined, but that the most should be made of this means of mobile defense, in which he is so actively interested. The Ordnance Department will make a serious mistake if it delays or defeats the adoption of this system because of its indisposition to admit anyone outside of its own doors to obtain credit for it.

The Senate on March 17 took up the bill for increase of appointments to the Military Academy, but owing to objections of Senator Jones, laid the bill over until Saturday, when it is expected to pass. Senator Jones insisted that the bill was too broad in that it authorized appointment of cadets from any part of the country. Senator James, of Kentucky, wants the bill so framed, that a Member of Congress can appoint cadets from any part of his state and not be limited to his Congressional district. No real objection was raised to the bill, but to the terms of it. It is the same bill that passed the House, with an amendment which authorizes appointment of one enlisted man from every regiment of the Army. The amendment is the provision covering this subject that was originally in the Chamberlain Army bill.

Dr. Rainsford, whose letter appears on page 923, is a distinguished clergyman of the Episcopal Church who was for so many years rector of St. George's Church in New York, of which the late John Pierpont Morgan was a warden or vestryman. Dr. Rainsford was born in Dublin, Ireland, and after his graduation from St. John's College, Cambridge, officiated as curate of St. Giles, Norwich, England, and served for some time as assistant rector of St. James Cathedral, Toronto, Canada, before coming to this country. The letter we publish is Dr. Rainsford's response to a letter from this office. It is written in such a spirit of generous appreciation of our Army that it will be received with favor whether or not the opinions expressed by the reverend gentleman are approved. They certainly offer food for reflection.

The Aero Club of America has asked the President to urge Congress to appropriate immediately \$1,000,000 for the equipment of four aero squadrons, with high-powered aeroplanes, for service against Villa on the Mexican border. W. Leonard Bonney, who was commanding officer of General Carranza's flying force, says that Carranza has twelve aeroplanes of greater power than the six aeroplanes which our Army can mobilize for Mexican service.

Emulating the example of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, the Judge Advocate General of the Navy has recommended the codification of the Articles for the Government of the Navy. There has been no revision of the Articles since 1800, and many of them are antiquated. They were formulated to apply to the Navy in the days of sailing ships.

THE EXPEDITION INTO MEXICO.

An advance guard of United States troops under Brig. Gen. John P. Pershing, U.S.A., entered Mexico at noon on March 15 to round up Villa and his bandits, following President Wilson's announcement on March 10 that he would order the Army into Mexico on a punitive expedition. A representative of the Carranza government of Mexico accompanied the expedition. The War Department made this announcement, on March 15, concerning the departure of the troops:

"The Department received to-day (March 15), in code a message from General Funston which announced that American troops crossed the border into Mexico to-day, but does not give the hour of the crossing. I am very happy to say that the despatch shows that the military representative of the de facto government of Mexico not only interposed no obstacle but appears to be co-operating."

Following his policy of maintaining a strict censorship over all military news Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, refused to divulge any details regarding the entrance of the American forces into Mexico.

Major Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the Southern Department, will direct operations, and Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing has command of the troops in Mexico. The transfer of General Pershing from El Paso to Columbus made it necessary to order Brig. Gen George Bell, Jr., commander of the 5th Brigade, with headquarters at San Antonio, to proceed to El Paso and assume command of troops there. He arrived March 15. General Bell will act under the orders of General Funston in looking after the border situation now that the expeditionary force is in Mexico. General Pershing removed his headquarters from El Paso to Douglas, Ariz., on March 13.

General Pershing at Columbus, N.M., on March 14, issued orders that the men of the advance expedition should take with them only such equipment as they could carry on their backs or saddles. Extra clothing and Army "surplus kit" will be left behind. Large quantities of ammunition for the mountain howitzers and field guns which had been assembled at Columbus were distributed. "Combat wagons," which carry ammunition for the soldiers' rifles, were loaded, and the Engineers, Signal, and Hospital Corps were supplied with the final details of their equipment.

General Pershing put a rigid censorship on all news. Soldiers are in command of the telegraph offices, and even telephone calls may be answered only in the presence of an officer. In the opinion of the military authorities, too much already has been published about troop movements and from now on a curtain is to be drawn. General Funston sent orders to General Pershing to seize the telegraph office at Columbus, guard the telephone wires leading out of the town, and closely watch all automobile and other routes to telegraph stations in near-by towns. After the expedition is well in Mexico, the military authorities will allow news of interest as to the progress of the troops, not likely to help the enemy, to be sent out. For military reasons the exact make-up of the expedition cannot be given.

General Funston stated on March 11, that the officer to command the punitive expedition would have complete charge in the field and would not be hampered by unnecessary instructions. He announced that a close watch will be kept at all border points for any symptoms of disorder that will necessitate the movement of troops.

THE UNITED STATES FORCES.

While official announcement is withheld, it is believed that the United States troops that have entered Mexico now number about 6,000 officers and men. According to reliable unofficial information the expedition includes the 7th, 10th and 13th Cavalry, 6th, 16th and 18th Infantry, a battery of the 6th Field Artillery, the 1st Aero Squadron, Engineer, Signal, Ambulance and Hospital troops. A valuable addition to the Regular troops is a body of 200 cowboys and ranchmen who know the Mexican country through which the troops will operate, and who will act as scouts. They were eager to serve.

General Pershing's staff was announced as follows: Chief of staff, Lieut. Col. De Rosey C. Cabell, 10th Cav.; adjutant, Major John L. Hines, adjutant general of 8th brigades; assistant chief of staff, Capt. Wilson B. Burtt, 20th Inf.; intelligence officer, Col. Lucien G. Berry, 4th Field Art.; quartermaster, Major John F. Madden, Quartermaster Corps; surgeon at base, Lieut. Col. Euclid F. Frick, Med. Corps.; commander of base, Major William R. Sample, 20th Inf.; aids, Lieut. James L. Collins, 11th Cav., and Lieut. Marin C. Shallenberger, 18th Inf.; surgeon, Major Jere B. Clayton; engineer, Major Lytle Brown; signal officer, Capt. Hanson B. Black.

Col. George A. Dodd, Cavalry, it is reported, is in command of a smaller column heading a movement in Mexico in southerly direction and the two forces should be within touch of each other before the end of the week. By that time it is expected that an Infantry support will hold the lines of communication along which motor trucks for the transportation of supplies will be operated. The expedition is considered the most complete in detail that ever left the United States.

MEXICAN FORCES CO-OPERATING.

General Gavira, Carranza commander at Juarez, Mexico, received instructions from General Obregon, Carranza's Minister of War, to order all troops in his district to co-operate in every way with the American expeditionary force. The five Carranza columns after Villa, according to General Gutierrez, are led by Generals Luis Herrera, Rafael Maldonado, Benjamin Garzo, Jose Cabrazos and Colonel Cano.

Well informed officers and others who know the Mexican character are convinced that in spite of the present co-operation of the de facto government of Mexico, the United States may have a big proposition on its hands in going after Villa. They hold, and we believe rightly, that there is danger that we shall have practically the whole of Mexico against us, after our troops are in that country. The local population may flock to the support of Villa, and even the troops of Carranza, none too loyal, may desert him to fight the "Gringo." The Galeana district around Casas Grandes, where Villa and his men are supposed to be, will be a rough country to travel through; it is heavily garrisoned with Carranza troops.

Our officers and men, however, can be relied upon to give a good account of themselves under any condition, and may corner Villa sooner than expected. The Cavalry will likely first try and run Villa to the mountains, and the Infantry, aided by the mountain artillery, will then probably put in the finishing touches to the job, all the other troops playing their part.

There is little water in the Galeana and Guerrero districts, which Villa entered when he was run out of Columbus. He may be overtaken before he reaches the principal range of the Sierra Madre Mountains, about

fifty to sixty miles below Columbus and near Casas Grandes. It will be difficult to catch him after he reaches these mountains, it is believed.

ASSEMBLING OUR FORCES.

Movements of troops of the United States Army with various field equipment and supplies to the bases at Columbus and Hatchita, New Mexico, and elsewhere, for the expedition into Mexico, have kept officers and men on the jump. From small towns, Columbus and Hatchita have risen in a few days to big tented cities with transport wagons, field artillery, horses in large numbers and huge quantities of field supplies. At various posts all over the United States, United States troops have been ordered to be ready to move at once to the border, and these include the Coast Artillery troops, who may go in the field as Infantry.

Lack of railroad facilities has greatly delayed the assembling of troops and their needed supplies. Some of the troops have been glad to secure freight cars to journey in, and even these cars could not be had in sufficient numbers. Horses and other supplies needed had to be purchased and assembled, and this, and the lack of railroad transportation has caused a loss of valuable time. The officers and men were ready enough.

In addition to a large number of horses, mules and wagons, General Pershing's force will be equipped with a complete motor supply train, to get supplies to troops, or transport men when far from any railroad. The War Department authorized the purchase of 56 Jeffrey and White trucks to be organized into a supply train. The train will be divided into two companies each with twenty-seven trucks. One company will be equipped with four wheel drive cars and the other with faster and lighter machines. For the present the train will be manned by civilians who understand the motors. Fifteen Indian motor cycles have also been purchased for the expedition.

The War Department, through the New York Quartermaster Depot on March 13, asked bids from practically every motor truck manufacturer in the country for supply immediately of 28 trucks of the regular standard type rear-wheel-drive and 28 trucks of 1½ ton capacity of the four-wheel-drive type. There were 23 motor truck companies that bid, but only two could deliver immediately. Award was therefore made of 28 of the rear-wheel-drive trucks to the White Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, and 28 of the four-wheel-drive to the Thomas B. Jeffrey Company, of Kenosha, Wis. These trucks make up the two complete motor truck companies; 27 trucks in each to carry supplies, one to be used as a wrecking truck. The War Department intends to observe which of the two different types of truck is more adaptable to field conditions. The requisition called for the delivery of chassis stripped. Bodies were shipped from Jeffersonville to the border approximately a week ago, where they will be assembled for movement into Mexico. In all probability within the near future further large purchases of motor trucks of the same capacity (1½ tons) will be made by the War Department. It is interesting to note that twenty-four hours after the awards were made both the Jeffrey and White Companies had the chassis loaded on cars and ready for shipment.

The 1st Aero Squadron, ordered to accompany General Pershing's command, will be under Capt. Benjamin D. Foulois, one of the most skilled aviator in the Army, and among the first to make flights. He will be assisted by ten officers and eighty men. Most of the officers are veteran aviators. Several of them participated in the flight of the 1st Aero Squadron from Sill, Okla., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., last November. Besides Captain Foulois there are Lieuts. J. E. Carberry, T. S. Bowen, L. A. Rader and C. G. Chapman, who made the flight from Fort Sill; other officers with the squadron are Capt. T. F. Dodd, Lieuts. H. A. Dargue, E. S. Gorrell, W. G. Kilner and R. H. Willis.

Had it not been for the foolish lifting of the embargo of arms and ammunition to the Mexican constitutionalists in 1913, the Mexican resistance to United States troops would be rendered much weaker. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL pointed out at the time that these arms were liable to be used eventually against United States troops. It was also against the urgent advice of officers of the Army that the embargo was lifted.

The seizure of half a million cartridges consigned to General P. Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, was made at Douglas on March 14, by United States soldiers. A heavy guard has been placed over them and the American authorities are trying to trace their source.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The following are various reports relating to the movements of troops.

Major Gen. Frederick Funston asked the War Department, on March 11, for four additional regiments of Cavalry for patrol duty on the border. Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, immediately issued orders for the 1st Cavalry, Monterey, Cal.; the 11th Cavalry, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and the 12th Cavalry, Fort Robinson, Neb., to proceed at once to the border. The 5th Cavalry, Fort Myer, Va., was ordered to hold itself in readiness to move. General Funston said the fourth regiment was not needed immediately.

Field Hospital No. 7, Capt. W. E. Cooper and Ambulance Co. No. 7, Capt. H. W. Jones, left San Antonio, Tex., March 11, supposedly for Columbus, N. Mex. Major J. B. Clayton was in command of the two units. It took two trains to accommodate the equipment and the slowness of obtaining rolling stock kept the troops waiting from 6:30 o'clock until after midnight. The ambulance company includes three officers, fifty-four privates and non-commissioned officers. There are twelve field ambulances, twelve field wagons, sixty-four mules and fourteen horses. The hospital company had three officers, sixty privates, commanded by Capt. W. E. Cooper, Med. Corps. The equipment included one motor truck, twelve wagons, one car of baggage, sixty mules, twenty horses and two cars of feed.

Telegraph Company H of the Signal Corps left San Antonio, March 11, for Columbus.

The 1st Cavalry, stationed at Monterey and San Diego, received orders, March 12, to proceed to Douglas, Ariz. The six troops at Monterey, in command of Col. Frederick S. Foltz, were expected to get away March 12, and the San Diego contingent March 13. The entire 1st Cavalry, except troops B and M, which will remain at Calexico, will assemble at Douglas, it was announced.

The four troops of the 5th Cavalry at Fort Sheridan received orders, March 12, to leave for the Mexican border March 14 at noon. Their precise destination was not announced. Several of the Medical Corps started for San Antonio.

Co. H, Signal Corps, with a telephone and telegraph outfit, left San Antonio, Tex., March 14, for El Paso.

Troops I, K, L and M of the 3d Cavalry and a machine gun platoon, under Major Augustus P. Blockson, were expected to leave San Antonio, Tex., March 15, for El Paso.

The 23d Infantry, Col. W. K. Wright, en route from Galveston, passed through San Antonio, March 14, on

its way to El Paso, when it is estimated that 32,000 Mexicans reside.

All mobile troops in the Western Department of the Army were ordered, March 10, to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the Mexican border.

Orders were issued at Fort Sam, Houston, Tex., March 11, for the 2d Battalion of Engineers, composed of Companies E, G and H, with Major L. Brown commanding, to entrain.

Advices from El Paso, Texas, March 16, state that the 23d Infantry has reinforced other troops there. The 2d Cavalry, from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., ordered to Fort Bliss, arrived March 16. It is not known whether this cavalry command will be attached to General Bell's brigade or will proceed to other points.

The 11th Cavalry, from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is being sent west to Columbus as fast as it arrives from Georgia. Part of it was held at El Paso March 15. Two troops of the 3d Cavalry, from San Antonio, were due at El Paso March 17. Save for a small guard and the presence of the 12th and 27th Coast Artillery Companies, Galveston has been stripped of its troops.

The 21st Infantry, from Vancouver Barracks, is expected at El Paso or Columbus daily.

The Fort Bliss Hospital has been made the medical supply base for all the troops along the border.

Company E, of the Engineers, left El Paso March 16 for Columbus, N.M.

The Q.M. Department at El Paso has been hiring all available trucks of two tons or greater capacity fitted for service.

From unofficial sources it is stated that the column under General Pershing reached Bocas Grandes, on the Casas Grandes river, on March 16, where it camped for the night. This place is some twenty-five miles south of the American border, at the southern extremity of Palomas Ranch. With General Pershing, it is said, are some 400 Carranzista cavalry under command of General Bertani, covering his left flank.

A force under Colonel Dodd, which included the 7th and 10th Cavalry, from unofficial accounts, left Hatchita, N.M., on the morning of March 16 for the supposed destination of the district of Casas Grandes. Mormons at Colonia Dublan and Colonia Morales were said to be in grave danger of massacre by Villa or some of his bandits. The force under Colonel Dodd will also serve as a protection to the right flank of General Pershing's force.

It is not believed that the troops came in touch with Villa or any of his band. Villa having a good start, passed Colonia Dublan and Casas Grandes on the afternoon of March 12, and was thought to be heading for Galeana on the Santa Maria river to get various supplies, including ammunition.

The official details of the progress of the expedition in Mexico are sent by wireless to Columbus, N.M., and from there are sent to Major General Funston at his headquarters in San Antonio.

A patient in the El Paso Hospital is Sergt. Oriss Jones, of Troop A, 7th Cav., who was accidentally shot in the left thigh by Sergeant Kessley, of the same troop, while patrolling the border. The shooting occurred after Jones failed to respond to a signal given by Kessley. The wound is slight. It was necessary on March 13 to amputate the right arm of Pvt. John Yarborough, U.S.A., who was shot by the Villistas in the raid upon Columbus. The operation was necessary to prevent blood poisoning. The condition of the four remaining U.S. soldiers who were taken to El Paso for treatment is said to be satisfactory.

That U.S. troops are good marksmen, when it comes to hitting an enemy, is proved by a mail report sent to General Funston by Colonel Slocum, who was in command at Columbus during the raid there by Villa. The report states that sixty-seven Mexicans were killed on the American side of the border during the attack. This is ten more than the number given in the last official report.

"When you consider that the attack was a surprise, that it came in the darkest part of the night just before dawn and that the men were aroused from sleep the results of their rifle fire were remarkable," said General Funston in commenting on the report. "I estimate that the total number of Mexicans killed in the fight on both sides of the border ran up close to 150. At one time during the fight, when pursuing Americans were twelve miles over the line, thirty-two American troopers stood off an attack of 800 Villistas. It was splendid work."

SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT COMMAND.

The Personal and Department Staff, under General Funston, previous to ordering the expedition into Mexico, were the following: Personal Aid, Capt. S. P. Adams, 14th Cav. Department Staff—Chief of Staff, Major Malvern-Hill Barnum; Department Adjutant, Col. O. Bundy; Department Inspector, Major J. S. Winn; Dept. Judge Advocate, Capt. M. W. Howze; Dept. Quartermaster, Col. H. L. Rogers; Dept. Surgeon, Col. W. D. Crosby; Dept. Engineer, Capt. H. H. Robert; Dept. Ordnance officer, Capt. H. B. Jordon; Dept. Signal Officer, Major W. L. Clarke; Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Capt. S. P. Adams, 14th Cav.; Officer in Charge of Militia Affairs, Lieut. Col. W. S. Scott, 1st Cav.

Assistants to the Dept. Staff, Lieut. Col. J. W. Heard, A.G.; Major W. H. Simons, I.G.; Majors H. E. Wilkins, P. E. Marquart, and J. F. Madden, Q.M.C.; Capt. F. W. Duyne, Q.M.C. and 1st Lieut. R. C. Kuldell, C.E. attached; 1st Lieut. E. O. Saunders, 9th Inf., assistant to acting Dept. J. A. Capt. C. L. Cole, Med. Corps, and 1st Lieut. R. E. Scott, Med. Corps.

The troops under the direct command of General Funston in the Southern Department, just previous to the orders organizing the expedition, were the following:

Cavalry Division under General Funston composed of 6th Cav., Col. J. A. Gaston; 1st Squadron, 12th Cav., Major Edward Anderson; 13th Cav., Col. H. J. Slocum, less troop I; Headquarters and 1st Battalion, 3d Field Art., Major Le R. Lyon; 4th Field Art., Col. L. G. Berry; 5th Field Art., Col. G. Adams; 6th Field Art., Col. E. St. J. Greble; 20th Inf., Col. A. Hasbrouck; 26th Inf., Col. R. L. Bullard, and Col. L. W. V. Kennon attached; 1st Aero Squadron, Capt. B. D. Foulois; Field Co. D, Capt. F. G. Hopkins; Field Co. L, Capt. R. M. Nolan, and 2d Platoon of Telegraph Co. H. of the Signal Corps, Capt. H. B. Black; Field Hospital No. 3, Major F. C. Baker; and Ambulance Co. No. 3, Capt. H. L. Brown; Field Hospital and Ambulance Co. No. 5; and Field Hospital and Ambulance Co. No. 7; Companies E, G and H, Engineers, Major Lytle Brown.

1st Cavalry Brigade, Brig. Gen. James Parker; aid, Lieut. A. G. Hixson, 14th Cav.; adjutant, Lieut. Col. W. S. Scott, 1st Cav.; composed of 3d Cavalry, Col.

A. P. Blocksom and Col. J. C. Galbraith attached; 8th Cavalry, Col. C. W. Taylor and 14th Cavalry, Col. F. W. Sibley, Col. A. C. Macomb attached.

2d Brigade Cavalry, Col. G. A. Dodd. Composed of 10th Cavalry, Col. W. C. Brown; Major James A. Ryan, 13th Cav., is adjutant.

2d Brigade of Infantry, Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans; aids, 1st Lieuts. H. Evans, 17th Inf., and E. O. Saunders, 9th Inf.; adjutant, Major J. S. Switzer. 9th Regiment of Infantry, Col. C. J. Crane; 17th Inf., Col. H. C. Hodges, Jr.

5th Brigade of Infantry, Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr.; aids, 1st Lieut. C. B. Moore, 4th Inf., and H. C. Pratt, 1st Cav.; adjutant, Major W. C. Bennett, 4th Inf., Col. E. E. Hatch; 7th Inf., Col. E. B. Jones; 19th Inf., Col. M. F. Waltz; 28th Inf., Col. E. H. Plummer; Col. E. F. Taggart attached.

6th Brigade of Infantry, Brig. Gen. T. F. Davis; aids, 1st Lieut. S. L. Pike, Inf., and L. A. O'Donnell, 10th Cav.; adjutant, Major T. O. Murphy; 11th Inf., Col. A. Pickering; 18th Inf., Col. J. S. Rogers; 22d Inf., Col. J. C. F. Tillson.

8th Brigade, Infantry Brigade, Gen. J. J. Pershing; aid, Lieut. M. C. Shallenberger, 16th Infantry; adjutant, Major John L. Hines; 6th Infantry, Col. J. H. Beacon; 12th Infantry, Col. W. H. Sage, and 16th Infantry, Col. W. H. Allaire.

Field bakery companies, attachments of Field Bakery Company No. 2; attachments of Field Bakery No. 3; headquarters and attachments of Field Bakery Company No. 4.

Pack trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 13. Provisional Wagon Companies Nos. 1 and 2.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Walter H. Chatfield, 2d U.S. Inf., who was retired for age March 11, 1916, had an extensive experience and retires with an excellent record of service. He was born in Connecticut March 11, 1852, and is the son of Col. John S. Chatfield, of the 6th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, who was mortally wounded at the assault on Fort Wagner in the Civil War. He joined the Army as a private in Troop G, 6th Cav., Oct. 4, 1878, and served with his regiment at Fort Lincoln and Fort Meade, Dakota Territory, to the latter part of 1880, when the Indians were causing considerable trouble. Subsequent service included duty at Fort Buford, Dakota Territory, in May and June, 1881, where with Co. D, 5th Inf., he was on duty guarding the Fort Keogh, Mont., from June, 1881, to May, 1888, with Indians captured in the campaign of 1880. He was at the 5th Infantry, and served at posts in Texas and was in command of Co. D, 5th Inf., for service in the Wounded Knee campaign. He served at posts in Florida and Georgia, and during the Spanish War was at Tampa, Fla., with the 5th Infantry, this regiment being the first to arrive and establish camp. The band and headquarters with Colonel Chatfield, then adjutant, returned to Fort McPherson, Ga., and there organized a recruit depot for twenty-one regiments of Infantry and Cavalry, where 6,000 recruits were often present. He served at Santiago, Cuba, from Aug. 28, 1898, to April, 1899, and at Baracoa, Cuba, from May, 1899, to August, 1900. He left San Francisco for service in the Philippine Islands April 1, 1901, with the 5th Infantry, being in command of Company H. He was in command of various posts and returned to the United States via the Suez Canal, the latter part of 1903, landing at New York. He served at Plattsburg Barracks, Fort Sheridan, Ill., Texas City, Texas, and in the Hawaiian Islands in command of the 2d Infantry. During his service Colonel Chatfield has held the following staff positions: Quartermaster in the field, July to September, 1881; Q.M. and commissary, N.P.R.R. escort headquarters, Camp Villard, Mont., near Billings, from July to December, 1882; receiving and inspecting officer for Q.M. at Fort Keogh, Mont., 1883 to 1885; Q.M. of expedition to Cheyenne Agency, Mont., September to December, 1886; O.O. at Fort Keogh, Mont., 1887 and '88; and signal officer at the same place, 1885 to '88. He was adjutant, Q.M., C.S. and O.O., signal officer and range finder at Fort Brown, Texas, during part of his service at that station from July, 1888, to December, 1890. He was commissary at Fort Bliss in May, 1891, and commissary and post treasurer at St. Francis Barracks, 1893 and '94. He served as regimental adjutant of the 5th Infantry from April 26, 1896, to April 26, 1898. He was assistant executive officer of the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, 1909, and was inspector of Militia at Troy, N.Y., 1905, Ohio 1906 and '07, Michigan 1908, and Illinois 1911.

The next retirement in the Army for age will be Col. Charles J. Crane, 9th U.S. Inf., on April 30, 1916.

The following promotions in the Army have been made: Major Edwin N. Jones, unassigned, March 10, to lieutenant colonel, vice Lieut. Col. Waldo E. Ayer, 1st Inf., died; Capt. William C. Rogers, 28th Inf., to major, March 11, vice Major Palmer E. Pierce, 22d Inf., detached from proper command; 1st Lieut. Vernon W. Boller, 11th Inf., to captain, March 11, vice Rogers; 2d Lieut. Charles E. Coates, 7th Inf., to first lieutenant, March 11, vice Boller.

The retirement of Paymr. Robert B. Lupton, U.S.N., March 14, 1916, makes a promotion for P.A. Paymr. Thomas J. Bright from Oct. 22, 1915, and Asst. Paymr. John A. Byrne from March 15, 1916. John F. Huddleston will be appointed assistant paymaster from March 15, 1916.

RECENT DEATHS.

(Continued from page 924.)

Just before going to press we were informed of the death of Capt. Percival J. Werlich, U.S.N., retired, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Carr, at 961 Edgecomb place, Chicago, Ill., March 16, 1916. Captain Werlich had been ill since returning to the United States from abroad in May, 1915. His illness becoming more serious, he was at St. Luke's Hospital, New York city, under treatment from the beginning of November until the latter part of January. At the beginning of February, he went with his sister, Mrs. Carr, to her home in Chicago, where he remained until the time of his death.

First Lieut. Edward M. Zell, 11th U.S. Cav., killed himself early March 16, 1917, at Columbus, N.M. The suicide was ascribed to melancholia. Lieutenant Zell was famous at West Point as a star member of the baseball and football teams, having returned to the Military Academy several times to coach. He leaves a wife and two children, who were with him at Columbus. Lieutenant Zell was born in Cuba, May 30, 1880, and served as a private in Co. K, 2d New Jersey Infantry, during the Spanish War. He was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy, West Point, on June 10, 1899, and was graduated June 11, 1903; and

promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 4th Cavalry. He was transferred to the 7th Cavalry July 14, 1903, and was promoted first lieutenant March 11, 1911. He married Miss Priscilla Williams in Baltimore in 1904. His father is Mr. Edward L. Zell, of Orange, N.J.

Capt. Edwin A. Hartshorn, a textile expert and a former Assistant Appraiser of the Port, died at his home, 259 West 131st street, New York city, on March 15, 1916, aged seventy-five years. He is survived by his widow, daughter, Mrs. Jessie Rogers, and a son, Capt. Edwin S. Hartshorn, 2d U.S. Inf.

The remains of Coxswain Arthur Grossert, of the U.S. torpedoboot destroyer Preble, who was killed in an explosion on the boat, were interred on March 12, 1916, in Immanuel Cemetery, Watertown, Wis., with military honors. The Stars and Stripes were carried in the funeral procession by former U.S. sailors now residing in or near Watertown, and a large floral ship, funeral rigged, the gift of Coxswain Grossert's shipmates, was placed on the coffin in the church and laid on the grave after the final services. The floral offerings were many and beautiful.

Mrs. Elsie Byroade Heslop, wife of Frank Heslop, died at Johnstown, Pa., on March 9, 1916, of pneumonia. She was the oldest daughter of O. W. Byroade and Annie Menoher, a sister of Capt. George L. Byroade, U.S.A., retired, and a niece of Col. Charles T. Menoher, U.S.A.

Mrs. Mary Law Moore, wife of the late Col. Alexander Moore, and mother of Capt. Dan Tyler Moore, U.S.A., died at the residence of Mrs. Augustus C. Tyler, New London, Conn., on March 13, 1916. Interment was at Arlington National Cemetery on March 15.

Mr. Jacob Dew, father of 1st Lieut. Roderick Dew, 17th U.S. Inf., died at his home in Tecumseh, Neb., on March 14, 1916.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Runkle, of Plainfield, N.J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Gray Runkle, to Lieut. Walter Leroy Heiberg, U.S.N., a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, class of 1908. He is now stationed in Philadelphia as an aid to Rear Admiral Helm on the Alabama. There has been no date set for the wedding.

Judge and Mrs. Davis E. Decker, of Texas, announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret, to Lieut. H. S. Aurand, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. Miss Decker comes from a distinguished family of Texas, her grandfather being Gen. Sam Houston. Lieutenant Aurand is from Shamokin, Pa. He is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, of the class of 1915, and is stationed at Fort Monroe. Miss Decker is visiting her brother, Lieut. Stiles Decker, at Fort Monroe.

The plans for the wedding of Miss Barbara Thaw, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Blair Thaw, and Lieut. Scott B. Macfarlane, U.S.N., are practically complete. The ceremony will be at four o'clock on Friday, April 28, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, in New York, and the reception will be held at the Cosmopolitan Club. Miss Katharine Thaw will be her sister's maid of honor and the six bridesmaids are to be the Misses Eunice Clapp, Anna Ballard, Adeline Hotchkiss, and Mildred Sawyer, of New York; Mary Lee Turner, of Louisville, Ky., and Sylvia Howell, of Hartford, Conn. Lieut. Alger H. Dresel, U.S.N., will be Lieutenant Macfarlane's best man, and among the ushers are to be Lieuts. E. S. R. Brandt, John R. Beardall, Walter S. Davidson and L. W. Comstock, U.S.N. The personnel of the remaining ushers will depend upon the whereabouts of the fleet in April.

Miss Ruth Reid, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Wilson Reid, College Park, Atlanta, was married to 1st Lieut. Olin O. Ellis, U.S. Inf., at the home of her parents March 7, 1916. The ceremony was attended by close friends and relatives. The bride, attended by her sister, Miss Mary Reid, as maid of honor; Mrs. Henry Collier, Jr., of Monticello, as matron of honor; Miss Louise Walker, of Monroe, as bridesmaid, was given away by her father. Lieut. E. B. Garey, U.S.A., acted as best man, and Dr. D. B. Gray officiated. An orchestra played during the ceremony, reception, and while supper was being served. The bride wore white tulle over white satin, with veil of tulle arranged with a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried bride's roses showered with lilies of the valley. The maid of honor wore pink taffeta and carried white roses, and the matron of honor wore white lace and carried pink roses. The bridesmaid was gowned in white taffeta and her flowers were pink roses. The bride's mother was gowned in black tulle over black charmeuse, completed with a corsage bouquet of orchids. Special evening dress was worn by the groom and the best man. The bridal party assembled in the drawing room for the ceremony. An altar of palms, ferns and Easter lilies was arranged and lighted with cathedral candelabra. The dining room was decorated in pink and white. Ferns and roses were arranged throughout the home. Mrs. Eugene Callaway, Mrs. Clayton Callaway, Mrs. W. P. Callaway and Mrs. F. A. Hooper assisted in entertaining. Miss Frances Stovall and Miss Mary Thornton served punch. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis left shortly after the ceremony for their honeymoon, which they expect to spend in Washington, New York, West Point, and possibly Charleston. After the 21st they will be at home, College Park, Atlanta.

A brilliant military wedding occurred on March 7 at the Church of St. Clement, El Paso, Texas, when Miss Hildegard Helen Sauer became the bride of Lieut. Walter Herbert Neill, 13th U.S. Cav. Rev. Henry Easter, rector of the church, performed the ceremony. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, George G. Sauer, wore a wedding dress of tulle over lace. The gown was made very simple, the skirt quite full and short, the only trimming being a group of bands of white moire ribbon about the end. The bodice had a small square neck, and was loose fitting, with the under body of lace, trimmed with bands of the white moire ribbon. The little sleeves were of the tulle and were very short, finishing with the two narrow frills of the tulle. She wore a long court train of pussy willow taffeta, which hung from her shoulders. The train was bordered with the moire ribbon. Her wedding veil of tulle was worn in the Spanish comb style, with the comb effect of princess lace. The short veil, which covered her face until after the marriage ceremony, was held in place by a small wreath of real orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of orchids, hyacinths and lilies of the valley. The bride was attended by Miss Alice Wulf, as maid of honor, and four bridesmaids, Mrs. Margaret Kinnon Stevens, Misses Estelle Berrien, Mary Hill and Olive Davis. Lieutenant Neill had as his best man, Lieut. William W. West, Jr., 13th U.S. Cav. The groomsmen were Lieut. Elkin L. Franklin, 13th Cav.

Lieut. Fredrick C. Rogers, 16th Inf.; Lieut. Edwin N. Hardy, 8th Cav., and Lieut. John P. Lucas, 13th Cav. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents in Sunset Heights, Hawthorne place. Lieutenant Neill and his bride left for California, where they will spend their honeymoon before going to Yellowstone National Park, where Lieutenant Neill is stationed on detached service.

The wedding of Miss Emily Ayune McCready, a daughter of the late Thomas L. McCready, and granddaughter of the late Dr. Benjamin W. McCready, and Langdon Gillet, the only son of Elmslie M. Gillet, and the late Mrs. Susan V. Milnor Gillet, will be celebrated on Saturday, May 20, at twelve o'clock in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue and Tenth street, New York city, by the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant. Mr. Gillet is a brother of Mrs. William Patterson, wife of Capt. William Patterson, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

An interesting event of March 9 was the wedding of Capt. John T. Aydelotte, U.S.A., and Mrs. Laura Renfro Thompson, of Brownsville, Texas. They were married at 5:30 o'clock at the house of Rev. Dr. William Guthrie, of the First Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, Cal. Only a few intimate friends witnessed the ceremony. The bride is the daughter of Judge Robert Renfro, of Texas, one of the most influential jurists of that state. Captain Aydelotte is in the Medical Corps and is surgeon and recruiting officer of the disciplinary barracks at Alcatraz.

Mrs. Beaumont Halm, of Annapolis, announces the engagement of her daughter, Julie Marie, to Midshipman Conrad Adolph Krez, U.S.N.

Col. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, U.S. Cav., announce the engagement of their daughter, Edith, to De Rosey Carroll Cabell, Jr., class of 1916, U.S.M.A.

PERSONALS.

(Continued from page 924.)

Lieut. C. Newton, U.S.A., entertained at a box party on March 14 at the National Theater, Washington.

Major and Mrs. Robert Patterson, U.S.A., were hosts at a dinner on March 14 at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington.

Brig. Gen. William M. Black, U.S.A., arrived in Washington on March 10, to assume his duties of Chief of Engineers.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. L. Reichmuth, U.S.N., announce the birth of their third son on March 5, 1916, at Philadelphia, Pa.

A son, Frederic Butterfield Pickering, was born to Ensign and Mrs. L. D. Pickering, U.S.N., at Brooklyn, N.Y., on March 16.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Southerland, U.S.N., announce the engagement of their daughter, Harriet, to Mr. J. Butler Wright.

Capt. William T. Merry, U.S.A., has left Washington and is visiting his mother in New York, before joining his regiment at the border.

Mrs. Church, wife of Lieut. Albert T. Church, U.S.N., entertained at a bridge party on March 9 at her apartment at the Decatur, Washington.

Mrs. John Russell Young, mother of Lieut. Gordon R. Young, U.S.A., was hostess at a bridge party on March 14 at the Washington Barracks, Washington.

Comdr. James Hervey Tomb, U.S.N., made an address on "Guns" at the meeting of the Florida Society held on March 14 at the Logan Hotel, Washington.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Albert C. Blunt, U.S.A., arrived in Washington on March 9 and are stopping at the Willard before returning to their home in Morris town, N.J.

Mrs. Brady G. Ruttencutter, wife of Captain Ruttencutter, U.S.A., of Fort Bayard, N.M., is visiting her mother, Mrs. George Livingston Baker, in New York city for the next few weeks.

A dinner dance was given on March 11 at the Columbia Country Club, Washington, as a farewell party to Capt. and Mrs. Clemens W. McMillan, U.S.A., of Fort Myer, Va., who will leave shortly for Mexico.

Gen. and Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., Rear Admiral Richardson Clover and Miss Beatrice Clover were among the audience at the Fritz Kreisler recital held on March 10 at the National Theater, Washington.

Many striking costumes were worn at the Belles and Beaux ball given by the Army and Navy Cotillion Club on March 10 at the Hotel Lafayette, Washington. Among those present were Mrs. Reeves Russell, Mrs. James P. Lawrence, Mrs. Medorem Crawford, Miss Dolores Crawford, Dr. Francis Munson, U.S.N., and Lieut. John G. Winter, U.S.A.

Army and Navy officers at the Hotel Astor, New York city, during the week included Capt. A. H. Robertson and Lieut. R. M. Elliot, Jr., U.S.N.; Lieut. S. H. Frank and Mrs. Frank, Lieut. O. O. Ellis, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ellis; Brig. Gen. H. F. Hodges, U.S.A.; Lieut. S. C. Leisure, U.S.A., and Mrs. Leisure and Ensign and Mrs. W. H. Porter, U.S.N.

The annual meeting of the National Society, United States, Daughters of 1912, will be held in Washington, D.C., on April 25 and 26. All meetings will be at the New Willard Hotel, opening session ten a.m. Six officers are to be elected for terms of two years each, namely: First vice president, third vice president, recording secretary, treasurer, historian, and auditor.

Mrs. J. B. Withers has moved into her own home, 2019 Nineteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C., where she recently entertained her son's wife, Mrs. Thomas Withers, on her return from Norfolk, where she spent ten days with her husband, Lieut. Thomas Withers, who is navigator of the U.S.S. Tennessee. Ensign Noble Withers is expected to visit his mother at Easter. He is at present on the U.S.S. Texas.

Mrs. John Russell Young entertained at bridge March 14 at Washington Barracks in the bachelor quarters of her son, Lieut. Gordon R. Young. Mrs. Young's guests included Mesdames Wooten, Lukesh, Buck, Ansell, Point, Peterson, Hodges, Avery, Miley, Lampert and Williams. Prizes were won by Mrs. Point, Mrs. Miley, Mrs. Avery and Mrs. Lampert. Refreshments were served after the game from the Bachelors' Club of the barracks.

Major Harry R. Lee, of the 9th U.S. Infantry, with Mrs. Lee and their daughter, Miss Josephine Lee, are in New York at the Hotel Astor for a visit of a week. Major Lee, who was on the General Staff in Washington, D.C., is on a two months' leave, since the middle of February, and unless interrupted by activities on the border, he, with his family, will visit relations and friends in the South until April 10 when he is to be stationed in Laredo, Texas. Also at the Hotel Astor this week is Lieut. Comdr. Halsey Powell, U.S.N.

Mrs. Orton, wife of Capt. Edward P. Orton, U.S.A., is stopping at the Willard, Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. Philip L. Thurber, U.S.A., of Fort Myer, Va., are spending ten days in New York.

Mrs. Laird, widow of Capt. Charles Laird, U.S.N., has left Washington and is visiting in Norfolk, Va.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, U.S.N., has returned to Annapolis after a short stay at the Willard, Washington.

Major T. D. Keleher, U.S.A., is spending some time with his sister, Mrs. Gorman, at her Harvard street residence, Washington.

Miss Margaret Michie, daughter of Col. and Mrs. R. E. L. Michie, U.S.A., of Washington, is spending some time in Pensacola, Fla.

Prof. E. K. Rawson, U.S.N., is rapidly convalescing from his recent illness, and has left Washington for a visit to Chestnut Hill, Pa.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. William P. Potter, U.S.N., arrived in Washington on March 10 and have leased an apartment at the Brighton.

Mrs. Gudger, wife of Paymr. Emmett C. Gudger, U.S.N., left Washington on March 13 for a several weeks' stay in Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of Lieut. Gerald A. Johnson, U.S.M.C., has left Washington and joined Lieutenant Johnson at the Boston Navy Yard.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henry S. Green, U.S.M.C., who recently arrived from Honolulu, have taken up their quarters at the marine barracks, Washington.

Miss Tillman has returned to her home in Nashville, Tenn., after a visit to her aunt and uncle, Comdr. and Mrs. Edward H. Tillman, U.S.N., in Washington.

Mrs. Gleaves and Miss Evalina Gleaves, wife and daughter of Capt. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., left Washington on March 8 for a two weeks' visit in Winchester, Pa.

The Misses Greely, daughters of Gen. and Mrs. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.N., entertained at a bridge party on March 13 at their residence, 1914 G street, Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. Alston Simpson, U.S.N., have returned to Annapolis after spending the week-end with Mrs. Simpson's parents, Senator and Mrs. Hoke Smith, in Washington.

Mrs. Wotherspoon, wife of Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., was guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. Treat, wife of Col. Charles G. Treat, U.S.A., on March 8 in Washington.

Mrs. Fitch and Miss Alexandrina Fitch, widow and daughter of Chief Engr. Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N., have left Washington and are spending some time at the Dennis, Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Lieut. Garrett Keane Davis, U.S.A., who recently returned from Samoa, has leased an apartment at the Brighton, Washington. Lieutenant Davis is at present attached to the U.S.S. Prometheus.

Miss Margaret Fechteler, daughter of Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fechteler, U.S.N., was honor guest at a luncheon given by Miss Dorothy Campbell on March 11 in Washington. Miss Fechteler returned to Newport on March 18.

Gen. and Mrs. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., and Miss Marjorie Aleshire have left Washington, and are at the Hot Spring, Va., where they will remain for several weeks. Miss Dorothy Aleshire is paying a series of visits in Philadelphia.

Miss Marion Parker, daughter of the late Capt. William H. Parker, U.S.N., has left Washington and sailed for Porto Rico on March 11. She will visit Mr. and Mrs. Horace Lippitt on their plantation and will not return home until June.

Miss Margherita Tillman, débutante daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., who has been the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Fraser, in Nashville, Tenn., is now visiting in Jacksonville, Fla.

Miss Georgia Schofield, débutante daughter of the late General Schofield, U.S.A., was hostess at a prettily appointed luncheon on March 17 in Washington. The color scheme was green and white and the favors appropriate to St. Patrick's day.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., former Governor of the Canal Zone, was guest of honor at a large reception given by J. Bertram Lippincott on March 9 in Philadelphia. General Goethals left on March 10 for Boston, but Mrs. Goethals remained in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Kilburn, wife of Lieut. Charles L. Kilburn, U.S.A., entertained at a thé dansant on March 10, following the drill at Fort Myer, Va. Mrs. Menoher, wife of Col. Charles T. Menoher, U.S.A., and Mrs. McCloskey, wife of Major Manus McCloskey, U.S.A., were at the tea table.

Among those on the floor committee for the carnival to be given on March 21 at the Arcade, Washington, for the benefit of the Neighborhood House, are Comdr. Henry Butler, U.S.N., and Capt. Ridley McLean, U.S.N. Mrs. John C. Fremont and Miss Beatrice Clover are on the committee of arrangements.

Mrs. F. M. Nöel, wife of the late Captain York Nöel, U.S.N., and daughter of the late Admiral Kirkland, U.S.N., is at present the guest of Admiral and Mrs. J. D. Adams, at 1636 Connecticut avenue. Mrs. Nöel will, after leaving Washington, visit friends at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, and at Lancaster, Pa., before returning to her home on Brooklyn Heights, N.Y.

Capt. and Mrs. James J. Loving, U.S.A., were hosts at a dinner on March 9 at the Army and Navy Club, Washington. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Edward L. Munson, U.S.A.; Col. and Mrs. Edgar Jadwin, U.S.A.; Col. and Mrs. Harry Taylor, U.S.A.; Col. and Mrs. Henry Jersey, U.S.A.; Major and Mrs. Gustave R. Lukesh, U.S.A.; Capt. and Mrs. John N. Hodges, U.S.A.; Major and Mrs. Thomas, U.S.A., and Lieut. Frank S. Besson, U.S.A.

Capt. and Mrs. Dennis E. Nolan, U.S.A., entertained at a dinner on March 9 at the Army and Navy Club, Washington. The guests were Col. and Mrs. George B. Duncan, U.S.A.; Col. and Mrs. R. E. L. Michie, U.S.A.; Prof. and Mrs. Stimpson Brown, U.S.N.; Gen. and Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.; Major and Mrs. Edward N. Jones, U.S.A.; Major and Mrs. Irvin L. Hunt, U.S.A.; Major and Mrs. Thales L. Ames, U.S.A.; Major and Mrs. John H. Price, U.S.A.; Capt. and Mrs. Abraham G. Lott, U.S.A.; Capt. and Mrs. S. J. Bayard Schindel, U.S.A.; Miss Bliss, and Major Douglas McArthur, U.S.A.

Major and Mrs. J. C. Nicholls, Ord. Dept., announce the birth of a son at Dover, N.J.

A son was born to P.A. Surg. and Mrs. E. V. Valz, U.S.N., at Portsmouth, N.H., on March 14, 1916.

Mrs. Percy, widow of Dr. Henry Percy, U.S.N., has left Washington and is spending some time in Annapolis.

A daughter, Dorothy Gretchen, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. A. W. Robins, 12th U.S. Cav., on March 11, 1916.

Col. and Mrs. L. W. V. Kennon, U.S.A., have arrived in Washington and are stopping at the Powhatan for two weeks.

A daughter was born to Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Sullivan, 2d U.S. Inf., at Fort Shafter, H.T., on March 6, 1916.

A daughter was born to P.A. Surg. A. J. Lanza, Public Health Service, and Mrs. Lanza at Denver, Colo., on March 1, 1916.

A son, Harley B. Ferguson, jr., was born to the wife of Major Harley B. Ferguson, C.E., U.S.A., at St. Paul, Minn., on March 5, 1916.

Miss Carolyn Nash, daughter of Med. Dir. and Mrs. Francis S. Nash, U.S.N., has returned to Washington after a short visit in Philadelphia.

Gen. and Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., who have been spending the past two weeks in Washington, have returned to their home in Albany, N.Y.

Miss Minon Newton, of New York, is visiting the Misses Chase, daughters of Col. George F. Chase, U.S.A., at their S street residence, Washington.

After spending the winter at Miami, Fla., Col. Albert S. Cummins, U.S.A., and wife will go to Atlantic City, for a stay of a few weeks and then proceed to their home in Michigan.

Mrs. White, wife of Capt. George H. White, U.S.A., of New York, is visiting Mrs. Bennett, wife of Major William C. Bennett, U.S.A., at her apartment at the Cairo, Washington.

Miss Katherine Theis, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Emil Theis, U.S.N., of Washington, is visiting Miss Anne Bryan, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. B. C. Bryan, U.S.N., in Charleston, S.C.

Miss Gladys Christy, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Harley H. Christy, U.S.N., has returned to Annapolis, after a short visit to Miss Louise Clark, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. George R. Clark, U.S.N., in Washington.

Mrs. Bruff, widow of Col. Lawrence L. Bruff, U.S.A., is now visiting Col. and Mrs. J. E. Hoffer, U.S.A., in Washington. Mrs. Bruff has been the guest of Major and Mrs. William H. Hay, U.S.A., at their apartment at the Don Carlos.

The Washington Post for Sunday, March 12, published pictures of Miss Elizabeth Kingsbury, daughter of Col. H. P. Kingsbury, U.S.A.; Mrs. Lukesh, wife of Major Gustave R. Lukesh, U.S.A., and Mrs. W. W. Hicks, wife of Lieutenant Hicks, U.S.A.

The wife of Lieut. (J.G.) M. S. Brown, U.S.S. Birmingham, presented him with an eight pound girl baby on Sunday morning, March 12. Although we need officers and not nurses for the Navy, the parents and grandparents are happily making this announcement.

Among the audience at the recital of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, held on March 14, at the National Theater, Washington, were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, Miss Edith Benham, Mrs. Presley M. Rixey, Miss Eloise Sargent and Miss Sheridan.

Mrs. Barroll, wife of Comdr. Henry H. Barroll, U.S.N., and Mrs. Van Reypen, wife of Surg. Gen. Van Reypen, U.S.N., were among those who had tables at the card party given for the benefit of the American Red Cross Hospital at Nice, France, on March 15 at the Washington Club, Washington.

Mrs. Edwards, wife of Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., is now visiting her mother, Mrs. Porter, at Niagara Falls, N.Y., and will join General Edwards early next month in Panama. The Misses Treat, daughters of Col. and Mrs. Charles G. Treat, U.S.A., will accompany her there.

Among those taking part in the musical drill held on March 9 at the Riding and Hunt Club, Washington, were the Misses Betty and Katherine Scriven, Miss Gertrude Greely, Lieut. David Le Breton, U.S.N., Lieut. John Winter, U.S.A., Lieut. John Greely, U.S.A., and Capt. Charles S. Haight, U.S.A.

Miss Dorothy Wyeth, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Marlborough C. Wyeth, U.S.A., has returned to Washington after a visit in Philadelphia. On March 14 Miss Wyeth entertained at a luncheon in honor of Miss Dorothy Brooks, whose marriage to Lieut. William Henry Holcombe, U.S.A., will take place on March 22.

Lindley M. Garrison, who recently resigned as Secretary of War, has established a residence in New York city and will act as the consulting counsel to the members of the law firm of Hornblower, Miller, Potter and Earle at 24 Broad street. As soon as he is admitted to the bar of the state he will become a member of the firm, it is stated.

Capt. and Mrs. J. S. McKeon, U.S.N., were hosts at a dinner on March 11 in Washington. The guests were Admiral and Mrs. William S. Benson, U.S.N.; Admiral and Mrs. Thomas B. Howard, U.S.N.; Comdr. and Mrs. Richard Leigh, U.S.N.; Capt. and Mrs. James H. Oliver, U.S.N.; Comdr. and Mrs. Harley H. Christy, U.S.N., of Annapolis; Mrs. French, wife of Comdr. Martin French, U.S.N., and Comdr. John McGowan, U.S.N.

Among the officers and committees of the Aero Club of America in charge are the following officers of the Army and Navy: Generals Robert K. Evans, and Theo. A. Bingham, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, U.S.A., Major Edgar Russell, U.S.A., Capt. A. S. Cowan, U.S.A.; Capt. C. DeF. Chandler, U.S.A., Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., Capt. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., Capt. W. I. Chambers, U.S.N., Comdr. Cleland Davis, U.S.N., Comdr. Robert K. Crank, U.S.N., Lieut. Jerome C. Hunsaker, Lieut. J. H. Towers, U.S.N., Major F. L. V. Hoppin, N.Y.N.G., Lieut. Raynal C. Bolling, N.Y.N.G.

Among the young men and women assisting at the thé dansant held on March 18 at Rauscher's, Washington, for the benefit of the Young Women's Christian Home were Misses Ethel MacMurray, Gertrude Greely, Betty and Katherine Scriven, Beatrice Clover, Mary Gheen, Kate Du Bois, Marion Leutze, Margaret Breckinridge, Carolyn Nash, Elizabeth Wiley, Katharine Goodwin, Mary Irwin, Ruth Wilson and Ruth Anderson. Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus Staton, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Enochs, U.S.N., Capt. Charles Lacy Hall, U.S.A., Capt. Roger Powell, U.S.A., Lieut. John Greely, U.S.A., Capt. Thomas Holcomb, U.S.M.C., Comdr. C. T. Jewell, U.S.N., and Lieut. Alex. James, U.S.A. Lieut. David Le Breton, U.S.N., was chairman of the floor committee.

Pensions for ten widows of officers of the Army and Navy are included in an omnibus bill which has been reported to the Senate from the Committee on Pensions. Under it Virginia Watson, widow of Rear Admiral Eugene W. Watson, U.S.N., will receive a pension of \$40 per month; Julia P. Denny, widow of Col. Frank L. Denny, U.S.M.C., \$40; Louisa M. Fletcher, widow of Major William Fletcher, U.S.A., \$40; Caroline Heywood, widow of Brig. Gen. Charles Heywood, U.S.M.C., \$50; Louisa M. Swift, widow of Lieut. Franklin Swift, U.S.N., \$35; Viola C. McConville, widow of Major Edward McConville, U.S. Vol., Spanish War, but later non-commissioned officer Co. G, 21st Inf., \$35; Bertha Z. Smith, widow Surg. Howard Smith, U.S.N., \$30; Elizabeth W. C. Allen, widow Brig. Gen. Charles J. Allen, U.S.A., \$50; Elie Jones Quinby, widow Lieut. Col. Ira Quinby, U.S.A., \$40, and Maria L. Dougherty, widow Brig. Gen. William E. Dougherty, U.S.A., \$50 per month.

WOMAN'S ARMY AND NAVY LEAGUE.

The Woman's Army and Navy League, Washington, D.C., is making preliminary arrangements for its annual Easter ball, which will be given at the Washington Navy Yard on the evening of Monday, April 24. Captain Glennon, superintendent of the gun factory and commandant of the yard, has kindly offered the use of the spacious sail loft for that evening. The committee on arrangements will make every effort to make this ball one of the brilliant affairs of the Capital's spring season. The object of this society is to assist Service chaplains and others in promoting the welfare and happiness of the enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and it has done splendid work. Its generosity reaches the soldier and sailor in field, hospital, prison and afloat, and many a lonely heart is made glad in the knowledge that the people at home are thinking kind thoughts and doing good deeds for their contentment and happiness. It is hoped that all patriotic folk will attend the ball, thereby evincing their interest in the enlisted personnel, for there is scarcely a family that has not some tie of blood binding it to the Services. Mrs. Alexander Sharp, sr., will be chairman of the ball committee and will be assisted by Mesdames Sampson, Silas Casey, Theodore Jewell Stimson-Brown, T. A. Baldwin, Arthur Willard, Dennis Nolan, G. Livingston Bayard, A. Clark Howard, Henry Barroll and Miss Emma Nourse.

The Navy Consulting Board of twenty-three men, under the leadership of Thomas A. Edison, launched their plan for the constructive development of industrial preparedness on a large scale at a meeting held this week in the Engineering Societies Building, New York city. The plans of the Board are of the most ambitious nature and contemplate the organization of the industrial and inventive capacity of the country behind the Army and Navy; the provision of an official status for this work; the recognition of the Board as advisor to the Army as well as the Navy; the creation of the machinery for the manufacture of munitions that shall be adequate in time of war, and complete in time of peace; and the forestalling of any pecuniary profit in manufacturing munitions. Active charge of this work will rest in a sub-committee consisting of Howard E. Coffin, chairman; William L. Saunders, W. LeRoy Emmet, B. G. Lamme, Thomas Robins, B. B. Thayer and Lawrence Addicks. Behind these men are the five great engineering societies of America and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. A state committee of five men will be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy for each state, one from the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Chemical Society. Mr. Coffin, chairman of the national committee, outlined the board's plan as follows: There are 50,000 articles needed in war time. Some of them we cannot make at all; others, like rifles and shells, we could only make in large quantities most imperfectly. Through the national committee, the state committees, the 36,000 engineers and the chambers of commerce we shall study the 30,000 manufacturing establishments of the nation. Blanks will be submitted to the head engineer of every establishment, asking the capacity of his plant, the sources of material, labor questions, transportation facilities and present capacity for munition contracts. The engineers' societies will see to it that these questions are answered. W. S. Gifford, chief statistician of the New York Telephone Company, is at the head of this work. We expect the government to place in practically every one of these establishments a small order for munitions. Only by making them, can the manufacturers learn how to make them.

The Military Training Camps Association of the United States, 31 Nassau street, New York, report that 30,000 young Americans will undergo military training under Regular Army officers this summer. This association has charge of the enrollment of men in the seven or more camps of instruction, at important points in the United States in the period from April to October, this year. These men will represent students, business and professional men. The camps founded on the "Plattsburg idea"—so-called because the first camps of that kind were held at Plattsburg, N.Y., on the banks of Lake Champlain, last summer—were uniformly so successful that demands for more camps of this kind have come from all parts of the country. The men who enroll, can, for the most part, be divided into four classes: Men whose occupations or home ties do not permit them to enter the National Guard with its fixed night drills; men of the laboring classes who have a prejudice against the Militia because of the liability to strike duty; men who, as a matter of principle, will never support a force subject to even partial state control, and men living in the country too far away from a Militia organization to make service in it possible. The training camps, thus far, are conducted under a system by which each member pays his own way, under a comparatively small charge for food and uniform (\$22.50 to \$30 for the entire camp for beginners or former members of camps, respectively), besides railroad transportation. Camp equipment and everything else is supplied free of charge. Arrangements have already been completed to hold camps this year at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., opening April 3; at Plattsburg, N.Y., beginning June 5; also at San Antonio, Texas; Salt Lake City, Utah; American Lake, Wash., and Monterey, Cal. Camps will also be held in the Middle West and the dates and places will be announced shortly. In the military bills of both branches of Congress recognition is given to the system of summer camps. Sec. 52 of the Senate bill provides for the payment of the transportation and subsistence of the

members. Sec. 33 of the House bill makes no such provision. Unless the entire supervision of the camps is taken over, on the authority of Congress, by the War Department, the system will be kept up through this year and hereafter by the newly formed association.

Capt. Gordon Johnston, 12th Cav., at present serving as aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, delivered this week's lecture in the course on military subjects at Princeton University. He selected for his topic "The History of Cavalry." Beginning with the mailed cavalry of medieval warfare, he traced the development of the use of horsemen in battle through the various phases up to the time of Frederick the Great, who conceived shock tactics as we know them to-day and made cavalry an essential arm in the winning of all major actions. "Frederick the Great was the first man to train his cavalry to charge at full speed," said Captain Johnston. "He invented the right front-into-line maneuver which is still used, and which was a great improvement over the former cumbersome method of bringing the rear elements of the cavalry column into action simultaneously with the first line men. Napoleon's cavalry rivaled that of Frederick. At Austerlitz and at Dresden, the horsemen charged at the critical moment and won the day. Shock action was the secret of his success. Napoleon also trained his horsemen to undergo fire, a feature hitherto neglected by his predecessors. In the Civil war, cavalry played a most important part. Forrest of the South developed a method of cavalry attack which kept the Federal troops guessing throughout the war. His tactics were simple, a flank attack at full speed. In the battle of Appomattox, it was the Northern cavalry which circled around the retreating Southern column and held the Confederates in check while the Federal infantry forced a surrender. Since that time cavalry has undergone little development. In the present war we are kept in the dark as to the movements of the horsemen of the belligerents."

The \$50,000 libel suit which Charles Johnson Post, a magazine writer, brought against the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, was brought to an abrupt end by Judge Mayer, in the Federal District Court, in New York City on March 15. Mr. Post sought to prove that letter sent out to magazine editors by the powder people denouncing two articles written by him in Harper's Weekly was libelous. The court directed the jury to find for the defendant, saying that, Post's articles are libelous in themselves and afforded no possible justification for the very serious charges they brought against the powder concern. In 1899 the du Ponts entered into a contract with a German concern which permitted the contracting parties to participate in improvements and required the du Pont people to inform their German connections of contracts made in the United States, this was the apparent basis of Mr. Post's charges. A deposition from Edward A. U. Kraftmeier, agent of the German concern, stated that the du Ponts entered into the contract with the knowledge of the Government, and especially of Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, and Admiral Folger, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau. Hudson Maxim, the inventor, said the particular type of powder to which the contract referred was obsolete. The Government had ordered 5,000,000 pounds of it during the Spanish war, but after the du Ponts had completed less than 2,000,000 pounds it decided to abandon it, and the powder company lost on the preparations they had made for its manufacture.

Rear Admiral Casper F. Goodrich, U.S.N., retired, told the members of the Suffolk County Association at their dinner in New York the other day that the American boy would be much better off with military training. If you want to make the American boy upstanding, well developed, respectful, obedient, and loyal and patriotic you will have to use some other instrument. This is what I would do: I would take every boy who is 18 years old on July 1 and physically capable and I would send him to serve a year under the colors. On the ships they would be taught the care of their bodies, the care of their kits, and unquestioning obedience. As to schooling, I would see that they were taught sufficient for them to pass examinations in the three Rs and the English language. A little history? Yes, enough for them to know of the epochs in our own history. On shore I would apply the same principles. It would build our youths up physically and morally. I think that at the end of a year the average boy of this kind would have no trouble in getting employment, for his kind would be snapped up. At the end of the year his efficiency would be increased not 50 per cent, but 200 per cent.

Senator Weeks, Republican, opposing the bill for Government manufacture of armor plate in a speech to the Senate March 16 declared the speculative and uncertain character of dealings with the Government justified and compelled the high prices demanded by manufacturers. "I am informed," said Senator Weeks, "that representatives of the manufacturers offered to permit expert accountants to examine their books and plants and report actual costs, provided this information were not made public. No business man will fail to recognize the fairness of this. Relations which, in my opinion, should exist between the Government and the armor plate manufacturers are similar to those which should exist in all cases where the Government has dealings with its own citizens. To attack them, to attempt to destroy their business, and to put itself into competition with them, is without precedent abroad and without excuse anywhere. Such a policy will bring nothing but disaster."

Second Lieut. Emanuel V. Heidt, 13th U.S. Inf., is being tried at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., by G.C.M., of which Brig. Gen. W. L. Sibert is president. The charges were made against Lieutenant Heidt in the Philippines before his return to the United States recently.

Lieut. Col. Chester Harding, C.E., U.S.A., Acting Governor of the Canal Zone, issued the following statement, which was made public at the Washington office of the Panama Canal on March 15: Conditions in Gaillard Cut justify the prediction that the Panama Canal will be available for ships of thirty feet draft on April 15, subject to probable temporary delays thereafter, to meet the exigencies of the dredging fleet in completing the canal to its full width and depth, and in removing shoals that may possibly develop." The canal has been closed to navigation since last September on account of the

slides at Gold Hill and in Gaillard Cut, but several vessels of light draft have passed through during the last month. The United States supply ships Prometheus and Maumee and the collier Mars passed through the canal on March 15, a despatch from Panama reports. The maximum draft of the vessels was twenty-one feet.

At the annual meeting of the Permanent Association of the Officers of the 1st Regiment of United States Volunteer Engineers, held at the Engineers Club, New York, on March 9, resolutions were passed in which the members present "unanimously and earnestly favor the increase of our military and naval power to a strength adequate to insure the safety of our union against foreign invasion, and the protection of the lives and property of our citizens, by land and sea; and further, that the members of this Association stand ready to do their utmost to support the Government in measures designed to that end." The preamble recalls that at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War this regiment was recruited in the Eastern States, was organized, armed and drilled at the Peeksill Training Camp, New York, and took part in the occupation of the island of Porto Rico.

Resolutions adopted by the National Conference of Mayors and Mayors' Committees, at St. Louis on March 4, called for the immediate authorization by Congress of the building program prepared by the General Board of the Navy, of July 30, 1915, with such additions as may be necessary, which would make us the first naval power of the world; a proportionate increase in the Navy's personnel; the increase and complete manning of the coast defenses as recommended by the General staff; the immediate increase, organization and disposition of the Regular Army as recommended by the General Staff; the adoption of universal military training under Federal control; and the immediate formulation of plans by the Federal Government for the organization and mobilization of the physical resources of the country. Copies of these resolutions are being sent to every Senator and Representative in Congress.

In the recent examination of candidates for appointment in the Medical Reserve Corps of the U.S. Navy, held at the various cities in the United States, the following doctors were found qualified for appointment as assistant surgeons, Medical Reserve Corps, with a view to subsequent examination for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Navy: Lockhart Davis Arbuckle, M.D., Oglethorpe Sanitarium, Savannah, Ga.; Ogden D. King, M.D., Providence Hospital, Washington, D.C.; John Joseph Loughlin, M.D., 1266 Second avenue, New York, N.Y. These officers will be eligible to attend the next course of instruction at the Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., which will begin its session on or about Oct. 1, 1916.

The class of 1906, U.S.M.A., will hold its tenth reunion at West Point during graduation week in June, 1916. Lieut Philip Matthews, Fort Totten, N.Y., has charge of the arrangements and all members of the class are requested to communicate with Lieutenant Matthews, at once, and let him know whether or not they can attend. A class bulletin for the occasion is being prepared by Lieut. W. W. Rose, Fort Monroe, Va., to whom personals and other details should be sent for publication.

The British government has purchased the breeding farms in Wiltshire and Ireland of Col. William Hall Walker, M.P., who last December made a gift to the British people of a very valuable breeding stud. It is proposed to develop sturdy breeds of horses for cavalry work. There is some disposition among British horsemen, however, to criticize the emphasis placed by the sponsors of the plan upon the use of thoroughbred sires.

The quartermaster at Fort Lawton has requested a monthly allowance for fuel for the exchange laundries. In reply the Judge Advocate General states that fuel for post exchange laundries is authorized by the Exchange Regulations, G.O. 109, War Dept., 1903. There has been apparently no subsequent change in the regulations that would have the effect of cutting off the right of post exchanges for fuel for their laundries.

Capt. James W. Furlow, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., has been assigned to assume charge of Motor Truck Company No. 1, and will accompany it from Cleveland, Ohio, to El Paso, Texas. The trucks are part of a number recently contracted for, incident to the Mexican expedition.

The President on March 17 sent the following nominations to the Senate. Navy, to be assistant paymaster with rank of lieutenant, junior grade, Asst. Paymr. John D. P. Hodapp. To be assistant paymaster, John F. Huddleston, of Florida.

THE ARMY.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 9, 1916.

Appointment in the Army.

Chaplain.

Rev. Milton O. Beebe, of Illinois, to be chaplain, with the rank of first lieutenant, March 4, 1916, vice Chaplain Ivory H. B. Headley, C.A.C., who died Oct. 29, 1914.

Promotion in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

Second Lieut. Robert H. Willis, Jr., Inf. (first lieutenant, Aviation Section, Signal Corps), to be first lieutenant of Infantry, March 3, 1916, vice 1st Lieut. Robert W. Adams, 7th Inf., dropped for absence without leave March 2, 1916.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 15, 1916.

Appointments in the Army.

Corps of Engineers.

Col. William M. Black to be Chief of Engineers with the rank of brigadier general.

Rev. Milton O. Beebe to be chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants with rank from Feb. 12, 1916: Herbert J. Rosenberg, Mather Cleveland, John Le Comte, Henry L. Wenner, Jr., Francis B. Johnson, James W. Walters, Ken-

neth A. Phelps, Adam E. Sherman, William W. Hoggatt, Harry C. Miller, William V. Ewers, Charles W. Hennington, Clayton K. Haskell, Charles L. Hincher, Albert Bowen, Charles C. Sutter, Arthur P. Reed, William A. Dalton, Phillips M. Chase, Curtis D. Pillsbury, Richey L. Waugh, Frank Hinman, Charles H. Watt, Nathan D. McDowell, Samuel B. Ross, James W. Jameson, George N. Pratt, Charles W. Hoyt, Ammi B. Edgar, Ira Cohen, Philip Van Ingen, William J. Froitzheim, Joseph B. Howland, Wayland A. Morrison, Sumner Everingham, Constant M. Colignon, Harry W. Helmen, William F. Hewitt, Thomas C. Paulsen, Charley E. Swezy, George de Tarrowsky, John Aikman, George M. Randall, Lindsay A. Beaton, James A. Corscadden, Max A. Almy, John D. Fowler, Frederick S. Baird, Alvin J. Bayley, Edgar A. Bocock, William L. Edmundson, David N. W. Grant, John E. Walker.

Appointment, by Transfer, in the Army.

First Lieut. Harold L. Gardiner, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant of Cavalry.

First Lieut. Albert C. Wimberly, 7th Cav., to be first lieutenant, C.A.C.

Promotions in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Frederick Perkins to be colonel.

Major Richard C. Croxton to be lieutenant colonel.

Captains Lincoln F. Kilbourne and George E. Houle to be majors.

First Lieuts. Shepard L. Pike, Henry G. Stahl, Roy C. Kirkland and Alfred C. Arnold to be captains.

Second Lieuts. Henry J. Damm, Max R. Wainer and Charles T. Griffith to be first lieutenants.

Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder to be captain.

Second Lieuts. Thomas H. Jones, Laurence Watts and Henry N. Sumner to be first lieutenants.

Field Artillery Arm.

Second Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, Jr., to be first lieutenant.

CHANGES OF STATION.

1. The following changes in station of troops of the 1st Cavalry are ordered: The band and Troops C, E, F, G, H and I, now at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., about April 20, 1916, under command of Major James G. Harbord, 1st Cav., will proceed by marching to Cavalry camp at San Diego, Cal., where they will take station, except Troops C and I, which under command of the senior troop officer present will proceed to camp at Calexico, Cal., for station, relieving Troops B and M, which when thus relieved will proceed to the camp at San Diego. Upon arrival of these two troops at San Diego, Troops A, D, K and L will stand relieved from further duty at that place, and with Troops B and M, under command of Major Harbord, will proceed by marching to the Presidio of Monterey for station. (March 4, Western D.)

S.O. 62, MARCH 15, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Frederick G. Turner, 10th Cav., relieved from assignment that regiment and attached to 13th Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Charles Willcox and Capt. Adam E. Schlanser, M.C., detailed members of board of officers appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks for mental and physical examination of candidates for admission to U.S. Military Academy, vice Captains Charles F. Morse and Harry R. Berry, M.C., hereby relieved.

Capt. Murray Baldwin, 21st Inf., detailed to service and to fill a vacancy in Quartermaster Corps, April 13, 1916, vice Capt. James H. Conne, Q.M.C., who is relieved detail that corps April 12, 1916.

Capt. William A. Carleton, 30th Inf., detailed in Quartermaster Corps, March 23, 1916, will proceed to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty.

G.O. 4, MARCH 1, 1916, SOUTHERN DEPT.

I.—Pursuant to authority from the War Department, dated Feb. 26, 1916, the military station heretofore known as Camp U.S. Troops, Columbus, N.M., is officially designated and will hereafter be known as Camp Furlong, Columbus, N.M., in honor of the late Major John W. Furlong, 13th Cav., who died in line of duty at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., April 4, 1915.

II.—Pursuant to authority from the War Department, dated Feb. 28, 1916, the military station heretofore known as Camp U.S. Troops, Douglas, Ariz., is officially designated and will hereafter be known as Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., in honor of the late Pvt. Harry J. Jones, Co. C, 11th Inf., who died Nov. 2, 1915, from wound received Nov. 1, 1915, in the trenches on the border during the action of Agua Prieta between the factions of Villa and Carranza.

By command of Major General Funston:

MALVERN-HILL BARNUM, Major, G.S., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 5, MARCH 4, 1916, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Announces the periods for field and garrison training and for training of the combined arms for the troops in this department as follows: Field training, April 1 to Oct. 31, 1916; garrison training, Nov. 1, 1916, to March 31, 1917; training for the combined arms, Oct. 15 to 31, 1916.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Major John M. Jenkins, I.G., is relieved from detail in I.G. Department, May 7, and will report as assistant to the Inspector of the Western Department. (March 8, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Major Harold P. Howard, Q.M.C., from duty as assistant to the department quartermaster, with station in Manila, Jan. 31, 1916, to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, in time to report at that station for duty as Q.M., Feb. 1. (Jan. 13, P.D.)

Capt. Augustus B. Warfield, Q.M.C., Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, from duty at that station, Jan. 31, 1916, to Camp Eldridge, Laguna, for duty. (Jan. 12, P.D.)

Capt. John R. R. Hannay, Q.M.C., upon expiration of leave, will report to the department Q.M. for duty as his assistant, with station in Manila. (Jan. 17, P.D.)

Capt. John A. Berry, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in the Q.M.C., June 15, 1916. (March 13, War D.)

Capt. W. B. Baker, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps, March 24. (March 15, War D.)

The following assignments of officers of the Q.M. Corps are ordered:

Capt. Frederick L. Buck, with least practicable delay, to El Paso, Texas, for assignment to temporary duty.

Capt. Charles J. Nelson, with least practicable delay, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty.

Capt. George E. Thorne, in addition to his other duties, will report to C.O., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for temporary duty as quartermaster during absence of Capt. Charles J. Nelson. (March 15, War D.)

Capt. James W. Furlow, Q.M.C., proceed at once to the factory of the White Company, Cleveland, Ohio, assume charge of Motor Truck Company No. 1, accompany it to El Paso, Texas, and upon arrival report by telegraph to commanding general, Southern Department, for instructions. Captain Furlow is relieved from further operation of Par. 25, S.O. 52, March 3, 1916, War D. (March 14, War D.)

Par. 18, S.O. 46, Feb. 25, 1916, War D., relating to Capt. John A. Berry, Q.M.C., is revoked. (March 13, War D.)

The following officers, Q.M.C., with least practicable delay to El Paso, Texas, for temporary duty as assistants to quartermaster of that department: Captains Claude H. Miller, Alvin K. Bassette and Samuel B. Pearson. (March 11, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Wilbur R. Morgan, Q.M.C., Tientsin, China, to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (Jan. 13, P.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Luther J. Nelson, Q.M.C., placed upon the retired list at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, and will repair to his home. (March 11, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. David Grove, Q.M.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.,

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to Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, for duty. (March 13, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William H. Schnackenberg, Q.M.C., appointed March 7, 1916, from sergeant, Q.M.C., now at Fort McPherson, Ga., will be sent to Ancon, Canal Zone, for duty. (March 10, War D.)

Pay Clerk Carl Halla, Q.M.C., upon expiration of leave, to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty. (March 10, War D.)

Leave fifteen days, about March 16, 1916, and to terminate not later than April 5, 1916, to Pay Clerk Will T. Taber, Q.M.C. (March 10, E.D.)

Sergt. Charles D. Lancaster, Q.M.C., Fort Robinson, Neb., to Fort Rono Remount Depot, Okla., for duty as engineer. (March 11, War D.)

The following enlisted men, Q.M. Corps, will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., to be sent to Manila on transport to leave April 5, 1916, for duty in the Philippines: Sergts. Roy M. Hinman, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., as electrician; William M. Murphy, Fort Caswell, N.C., as overseer, and Oscar H. Harris, Douglas, Ariz., as carpenter. (March 13, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Henry Metzger, Q.M.C., to be sent at proper time to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (March 14, War D.)

The quartermaster, Central Department, or one of his commissioned assistants, will proceed at once to the factory of the Thomas B. Jeffery Company, Kenosha, Wis., for purpose of shipping twenty-seven motor trucks to El Paso, Texas. (March 14, War D.)

The following sergeants, Q.M. Corps, immediately to El Paso, Texas, for duty as chauffeurs: Thomas A. Haslett, Fort Barry, Cal.; Charlie T. Gibson, Fort Myer, Va.; Harry G. Parish, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Willis J. Sherman, Fort Sweeny, Tex.; Frank McAnelly, Fort Moultrie, S.C.; Raymond A. Ball, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; Frank H. Scheeler, Fort Strong, Mass. (March 14, War D.)

So much of Par. 19, S.O. 56, War D., March 8, 1916, as relates to Q.M. Sergt. Howard Sallee, Q.M.C., is revoked. Q.M. Sergeant Middleton Saddler, Fort Leavenworth, will be sent to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (March 15, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Walter Barfield, Q.M.C., Fort Apache, Ariz., will be sent to El Paso, Texas, for duty. (March 15, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Major Frederick F. Russell, M.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Ancon, Canal Zone, vice Lieut. Col. Henry D. Snyder, M.C., relieved. (March 9, War D.)

Leave one month and twenty days, about March 15, to Capt. Harold W. Jones, M.C., Fort Sam Houston. (Feb. 24, S.D.)

Capt. Henry F. Pipes, M.C., is detailed as a member of the board appointed to meet at Fort Slocum, N.Y., for examination of candidates for admission to U.S. Military Academy, vice Capt. William R. Dear, M.C., hereby relieved. (March 11, War D.)

Capt. Albert S. Bowen, M.C., at once to Douglas, Ariz., for temporary duty. (March 11, War D.)

Capt. Lee R. Dunbar, M.C., is relieved temporary duty at the Army Medical School, Washington, D.C., and will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (March 13, War D.)

First Lieut. Raymond C. Bell, M.C., will report in person on May 1, 1916, to Col. William H. Arthur, M.C., president of the examining board at Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion. (March 9, War D.)

The following officers, Medical Corps, proceed at once to Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty: Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick, Capt. Charles C. Demmer and Major George H. R. Gosman. (March 11, War D.)

The following officers, Medical Corps, proceed at once to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty: Majors Carroll D. Buck and William R. Eastman, Capt. Larry B. McAfee, John S. Coulter, John R. Bosley, Glenn I. Jones, William L. Hart, Clemens W. McMillan, Taylor E. Darby, Joseph E. Bastow, Edward C. Register, Robert C. Loving, Charles F. Morse, William A. Wickline and Louis H. Hanson. (March 11, War D.)

Following medical officers proceed at once to Fort Sam Houston for temporary duty: Capts. Ralph S. Porter and George F. Juennemann, M.C., 1st Lieuts. Henry F. Lincoln, John M. Hewitt and Madison H. Bowman, M.R.C. (March 11, War D.)

Leave ten days granted Capt. William A. Wickline, M.C. (March 14, War D.)

The operation of so much of Par. 29, S.O. 32, Feb. 8, 1916, War D., as relates to Col. William D. Crosby, M.C., is suspended until further orders. (March 15, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Charles Willcox and Capt. Adam E. Schlanser, M.C., are detailed as members of the board of officers appointed at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for mental and physical examination of candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy, vice Capts. Charles F. Morse and Harry R. Beery, M.C., relieved. (March 15, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Leave two months and twenty days to 1st Lieut. James A. Simpson, M.R.C., Pharr, Texas. (March 2, S.D.)

First Lieut. Edward Dowdle, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Ontario, N.Y., for temporary duty. (March 11, War D.)

First Lieut. Otto J. Cook, M.R.C., to active duty report by telegraph to commanding general, Southern Department. (March 11, War D.)

First Lieut. Chauncey L. Chase, M.R.C., to active duty at once at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (March 11, War D.)

First Lieut. Harry Q. Fletcher, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (March 11, War D.)

First Lieut. Elmer E. Mansfield, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty at Fort Sweeny, Ga., with Engineer troops in the field. (March 13, War D.)

First Lieut. Louis A. Meraux, M.R.C., to active duty at Jackson Barracks, La. (March 15, War D.)

First Lieut. Allen J. Jersey, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Moultrie, S.C. (March 13, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Acting Dental Surg. Eugene Milburn from duty at Warwick Barracks, Cebu, to Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, for duty. (Jan. 14, P.D.)

Acting Dental Surg. Harry C. Peavey from Camp McGrath, Batangas, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Jan. 14, P.D.)

Acting Dental Surg. Gerald D. Byrne, recently appointed, will proceed from his home, San Francisco, to the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (March 8, War D.)

Acting Dental Surg. Charles W. Lewis from his home, Upper Troy, N.Y., to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (March 8, War D.)

Acting Dental Surg. Lee S. Fountain from his home, Kendallville, Ind., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (March 8, War D.)

Acting Dental Surg. John L. Schock from his home, Highland, Kas., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. (March 8, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

The following sergeants, first class, Hospital Corps, having arrived Jan. 3, 1916, are assigned as follows: Richard T. Edwards to Pettit Barracks, Mindanao; Eugene Weber to Dispensary, Fort Santiago, Manila; Max Dohle to Fort William McKinley, Rizal; Claude A. Aldridge to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island; Charles R. Bartlett to Department Hospital, Manila; William F. Coleman to Camp McGrath, Batangas. (Jan. 4, P.D.)

Sergeant Michael Illitz, H.C., Manila, will be sent to report to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for temporary duty in connection with a test of the roller kitchen designed by him, and will accompany the 2d Battalion, 8th Infantry, on its practice march. (Jan. 13, P.D.)

Sergt. Alvin W. Owen, H.C., is relieved from further duty at Fort Clark, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston for duty at Base Hospital. (March 1, S.D.)

The following sergeants, Hospital Corps, to Honolulu on transport to leave April 5, 1916, for duty: George W. McWorter, Presidio of Monterey and Harry Birch, Vancouver Barracks. (March 11, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class James R. Merryman, H.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort William McKinley, P.I., and will repair to his home. (March 15, War D.)

COPIES OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Col. William M. Black, C.E., having reported in Washington,

is assigned to duty in office of the Chief of Engineers. (March 10, War D.)

Leave one month and ten days, about April 1, 1916, to 1st Lieut. Rufus W. Putnam, C.E. (March 11, War D.)

Leave one month and five days, about April 1, 1916, to 1st Lieut. Francis K. Newcomer, C.E. (March 11, War D.)

Leave twenty days, about April 1, 1916, to 1st Lieut. Gordon R. Young, C.E. (March 11, War D.)

First Sergt. George W. Chatham, Co. D, 1st Battn. Engrs., is placed upon the retired list at Washington, D.C., and will repair to his home. (March 18, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Major Harry L. Morse, O.D., from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to proper station. (March 10, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Leave one month, about the 13th instant, is granted Col. William A. Glassford, S.C., department signal officer. (March 10, Western D.)

Capt. Charles de F. Chandler, S.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for assignment to temporary duty. (March 14, War D.)

So much of Par. 18, S.O. 40, Feb. 17, 1916, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Walter E. Prosser, S.C., is revoked. (March 13, War D.)

Master Signal Electrn. Adolf J. Dekker, S.C., will be placed upon the retired list March 31, 1916, by the Department Signal Officer, Eastern Department, and will repair to his home. (March 9, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Charles Boelsterli, S.C., Philippine Islands, to Fort McDowell, Cal., for discharge on account of habits and traits of character which render him unsuited for the military service. (March 11, War D.)

Sergt. William C. Robinson, S.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will repair to his home. (March 8, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. F. S. FOLTZ.

Major William T. Littlebrant, 1st Cav., now in Washington on sick leave, is relieved from further treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will join regiment. (March 9, War D.)

Second Lieut. Harry A. Harvey, now attached to the 1st Cavalry, is assigned thereto. He will join troop to which assigned. (March 10, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSM.

COL. J. G. GALBRAITH, ATTACHED.

Leave one month, about March 28, 1916, to 2d Lieut. Raymond E. McQuillin, 3d Cav., Fort Sam Houston. (Feb. 24, S.D.)

Second Lieut. John F. Davis, now attached to the 3d Cavalry, is assigned to that regiment. (March 14, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

COL. W. J. NICHOLSON, ATTACHED.

Second Lieut. Joseph W. Bryon, 5th Cav., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed at Fort Leavenworth for the mental and physical examination of candidates for admission to the U.S.M.A., vice Capt. George J. Oden, 5th Cav., relieved. (March 14, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

Second Lieut. Philip Coldwell, 6th Cav., from sick in hospital, Fort Sam Houston, to join his proper station, Mercedes, for duty. (March 1, S.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. ERWIN.

Leave ten days to Lieut. Col. Selah R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav. (March 9, War D.)

Par. 24, S.O. 55, March 7, 1916, War D., directing 1st Lieut. William W. Erwin, 7th Cav., to remain on present duty, amended to direct him upon expiration of present sick leave to join regiment. (March 18, War D.)

First Sergt. Bror P. Levenhout, Troop F, 7th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Douglas, Ariz., and will repair to his home. (March 9, War D.)

Sergt. John McCormick, Troop E, 7th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Douglas, Ariz., and will repair to his home. (March 11, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. WILLIAM C. BROWN.

Capt. Frederick G. Turner, 10th Cav., from assignment to that regiment and attached to the 13th Cavalry. (March 15, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.

First Lieut. Sidney D. Maize, 12th Cav., from duty at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., to join troop. (March 11, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

COL. A. C. MACOMB, ATTACHED.

Col. Frederick W. Sibley, 14th Cav., having reported fit for duty from sick in hospital, Fort Sam Houston, will join proper station, Fort Clark. (Feb. 25, S.D.)

Leave fifteen days, about March 12, 1916, to 2d Lieut. John B. Coulter, 14th Cav., Fort McIntosh, Texas. (March 1, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Jack W. Heard, 14th Cav., from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, and from further duty with the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, and will join regiment. (March 9, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. A. SHUNK.

Major Frank M. Caldwell, 15th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department, May 8, vice Major John M. Jenkins, I.G., who is relieved from detail in that department, May 7. Major Caldwell upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will report in person to the commanding general, Western Department, for duty as assistant to the inspector of that department. (March 8, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. William H. Garrison, Jr., Cav. (March 11, War D.)

Leave one month, about April 1, 1916, to Capt. James E. Shelley, Cav. (March 18, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. W. VAN DEUSEN.

Capt. Edward A. Stuart, 2d Field Art., now at the Department Hospital, Manila, will return to his proper station. (Jan. 12, P.D.)

Leave two months, permission to travel in China and Japan, granted 1st Lieut. Donald C. Cubbison, 2d Field Art., upon his relief from duty in Philippine Department. (March 11, War D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

First Lieut. Richard C. Burleson, 3d Field Art., is detailed as inspector of Field Artillery of the Militia of New Jersey, vice Capt. Daniel W. Hand, 5th Field Art., inspector-instructor, relieved. (March 13, E.D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

Upon the departure of Battery D, 4th Field Artillery, from Progreso, Texas, for the Panama Canal Zone, the Hospital Corps detachment on duty with that battery will be sent to Brownsville, Texas, to report to C.O., 4th Infantry, for duty. (Feb. 24, S.D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

Second Lieut. Mervin Proctor, 6th Field Art., now at Douglas, Ariz., to Camp Stephen Little, Nogales, Ariz., for duty with his battery. (March 2, S.D.)

Sergt. Stephen Flaherty, Battery C, 6th Field Art., is relieved further duty with Militia of Indiana and transferred as sergeant to Battery D, 6th Field Artillery. He will be sent to Nogales, Ariz., for duty. (March 18, War D.)

Sergt. Lee Hensley, Battery D, 6th Field Art., Nogales, Ariz., is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Indiana and will be sent to Indianapolis, Ind., to report to

Capt. Clarence Deems, jr., Field Art., inspector-instructor, at that place. He will be borne as an additional sergeant on the rolls of such battery as may be designated by the commanding officer, 6th Field Artillery. (March 13, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

The leave for two months granted Major George H. Manus, C.A.C., A.I.G., is extended one month. (Feb. 28, Western D.)

Leave two months, about April 5, to terminate at such time as will enable him to arrive at his station by June 15, 1916, to Capt. John L. Roberts, C.A.C. (March 10, E.D.)

So much of Par. 32, S.O. 31, Feb. 7, 1916, War D., as directs Capt. George F. Connolly, C.A.C., to join the company to which he is assigned, is revoked. (March 13, War D.)

First Lieut. James L. Dunsworth, C.A.C., is relieved duty at U.S. Military Academy, May 31, 1916, attached to Aviation Section of Signal Corps, as aviation student, June 1, 1916, and will then proceed to San Diego, Cal., Signal Corps Aviation School, for duty. (March 13, War D.)

First Lieut. John Mather, C.A.C., is relieved duty in the Coast Defenses of Oahu, July 3, 1916, and will proceed to U.S. on first available transport after that date, and report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, for assignment. (March 13, War D.)

First Lieut. Hugo E. Pitz, C.A.C., is relieved assignment to 106th Company, time to sail on transport scheduled to leave San Francisco about Aug. 5, 1916, for Honolulu, and report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Oahu, for assignment. (March 8, War D.)

Second Lieut. Oscar A. Eastwood, C.A.C., upon his arrival in the United States will report to Coast Defenses of San Francisco for assignment to a company. (March 8, War D.)

Second Lieut. Paul L. Ferron, C.A.C., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for examination for detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, and upon completion of examination return to proper station. (March 13, War D.)

Second Lieut. Raymond Cramer, C.A.C., is relieved assignment to 95th Company, July 8, 1916, and will proceed to United States on first available transport after that date and report to C.O., Coast Defenses

pointed battalion adjutant, and assigned to the 1st Battalion; Capt. Eldred D. Warfield, 21st Inf., is transferred from Co. A to Co. H; Capt. Jens Bugge, 21st Inf., is transferred from Co. H to the unassigned; 1st Lieut. Louis A. Kunz, 21st Inf., is transferred from Co. I to Co. M. (March 9, 21st Inf.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

The name of Major Palmer E. Pierce, 22d Inf., is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, March 11, 1916, and the name of Major Edward N. Jones, jr., Inf., is removed therefrom, March 10. (March 10, War D.)

Leave one month, about March 5, 1916, to 1st Lieut. James E. Ware, 22d Inf., Douglas, Ariz. (Feb. 24, S.D.)

First Lieut. George F. Waugh, 22d Inf., now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will, upon his discharge from hospital, join regiment. (Feb. 24, S.D.)

So much of Par. 27, S.O. 54, March 6, 1916, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. Walter R. Weaver, 22d Inf., to join regiment, is revoked. (March 9, War D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

Second Lieut. William J. Calvert, 23d Inf., from temporary duty at headquarters, Eastern Department, and will proceed to El Paso, Texas, for duty. (March 13, E.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. BARTH.

Capt. Andrew C. Wright, 27th Inf., from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, to join his regiment. (March 11, War D.)

Second Lieut. Roland F. Walsh, 27th Inf., to Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, for duty. (Jan. 8, P.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

COL. E. F. TAGGART, ATTACHED.

Leave two months, about March 10, 1916, to 2d Lieut. Max R. Wainer, 28th Inf., Hidalgo, Texas. (Feb. 24, S.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

Regimental Sergt. Major Martin Gass, 29th Inf., now at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., is transferred as private to Quartermaster Corps and assigned to duty as clerk in that hospital. (March 13, War D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. A. ROOT.

Capt. William A. Carleton, 30th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, to take effect March 23, vice Capt. William E. Hunt, Q.M.C., relieved from detail in that corps March 22. (March 11, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Chaplain Franz J. Feinler, Inf., Tokio, Japan, will proceed to Tientsin, China, and report to Major Jay R. Shook, M.C., president of the board, for examination for promotion. (Jan. 5, P.D.)

The name of Capt. Henry A. Ripley, Inf., is removed from detached list April 4, 1916. (March 13, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Major Henry A. Ripley, P.S., is relieved as such, to take effect April 4, 1916, and will proceed to U.S. upon first available transport thereafter, reporting to commanding general, Western Department, in accordance with G.O. 80, 1914, War D. (March 13, War D.)

Second Lieut. Lloyd B. Bennett, P.S., is transferred from the 3d Battalion, unassigned, to the 35th Company, and will proceed to Warwick Barracks, Cebu, for duty accordingly. (Jan. 8, P.D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. Conrad Skialad, P.S., for one month, to leave the department about Jan. 15, 1916. (Jan. 11, P.D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave, with permission to visit the United States, to 2d Lieut. Edward W. Austin, P.S., for one month, to leave the department about Feb. 15. (Jan. 12, P.D.)

Leave to visit the United States to 2d Lieut. William B. Duty, P.S., for two months, to leave the department about March 15, 1916. (Jan. 21, P.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Philippine Scouts are ordered: First Lieut. Julius Lindenstruth from the 15th to the 16th Company; 1st Lieut. Michael F. Cooney from the 16th to the 15th Company. (Jan. 26, P.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Alpha T. Easton, retired, is relieved from duty at the Harvard School, Los Angeles, Cal., March 19, 1916. (March 10, War D.)

Capt. Alpha T. Easton, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Harvard School, Los Angeles, Cal., March 20, 1916. (March 10, War D.)

Each of the following retired officers, with his consent, is assigned to active duty and detailed as an acting Q.M. at post specified: Major Carter P. Johnson, Fort Robinson, Neb., and Capt. Louis S. D. Rucker, jr., Fort Meade, S.D. (March 14, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of the Ordnance Department to consist of Major Edward P. O'Hern, Major William I. Westervelt and Capt. Morgan L. Brett is appointed to meet at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., March 20, 1916, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to mark examination papers of officers examined for detail to Ordnance Department, and make recommendations as to detail as a result of the examination. (March 13, War D.)

G.C.M.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Worden, Wash., Detail: Lieut. Col. John L. Hayden, C.A.C., and David J. Baker, jr., 21st Inf., Majors James T. Dean, 21st Inf., William K. Jones, 14th Inf., and Harold E. Cloke, C.A.C., Capts. James P. Harbeson, 21st Inf., Robert S. Offley, 21st Inf., William H. Jordan, jr., 14th Inf., Clarence B. Smith, John S. Johnston, Robert W. Collins, Ernest A. Greenough and John L. Hughes, C.A.C., and Capt. Harry W. Newton, C.A.C., judge advocate. (March 2, Western D.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Winfield Scott, Calif. Detail: Brig. Gen. William L. Sibert, U.S.A., Cols. George K. McGunnagle, Inf., Henry J. Raymond, M.C., and Alfred M. Hunter, C.A.C., Lieut. Cols. Euclid B. Frick, M.C., Frederick Perkins, Inf., Charles R. Krauthoff, William H. Hart and B. Frank Cheatham, Q.M.C., Majors William H. Wilson, M.C., Henry H. Whitney, C.A.C., Thomas G. Hanson, Q.M.C., and Sam F. Bottoms, C.A.C., and Capt. Dennis P. Quinlan, acting judge advocate, judge advocate. (March 6, Western D.)

TO JOIN REGIMENT.

The following officers are relieved present duties and will at once join their regiments: Majors Robert L. Howze and Melvin W. Rowell, 11th Cav., Majors Charles S. Farnsworth and James T. Moore and 1st Lieut. Walter C. Short, 16th Inf. (March 11, War D.)

Majors Robert L. Howze and Melvin W. Rowell, 11th Cav., and Majors Charles S. Farnsworth and James T. Moore, 16th Inf., to join their regiments for temporary duty therewith in the field. (March 14, War D.)

MOUNTED SERVICE SCHOOL.

Par. 23, S.O. 55, March 7, 1916, War D., directing certain officers to proceed to Fort Riley for purpose of taking field officers' course at Mounted Service School, is revoked. (March 15, War D.)

Squadron Sergt. Major Albert Nielsen, Mounted Service School Detachment, Fort Riley, Kas., will be sent to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for the purpose of taking a course of instruction as saddler for a period of four months. (March 10, War D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

First Sergt. John Hawkins, 3d Co., U.S. Disciplinary Barracks Guard, is placed upon the retired list at Alcatraz, Cal., and will repair to his home. (March 8, War D.)

Chief Musician Frederick Winstone, 24th Recruit Company, is placed upon the retired list at Fort Logan, Colo., and will repair to his home. (March 9, War D.)

Cook William H. Dickson, Army War College Detachment, is placed upon the retired list at Fort Myer, Va., and will repair to his home. (March 9, War D.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

PASSENGER LIST, U.S.A.T. SHERMAN.

Following is the passenger list of the U.S.A.T. Sherman, sailing from San Francisco for Manila, P.I., March 6, 1916:

First class, for Honolulu—Major H. O. Williams, 2d Inf.; Capt. Edward Carpenter, C.A.C., and son; Capt. J. E. Bell, 2d Inf., wife and son; Capt. Augustine McIntyre, 1st F.A., wife and father-in-law; Capt. R. S. Pratt, Q.M.C., wife and son; Capt. H. D. Biasland, 19th Inf., wife and child; Capt. Charles F. Leonard, 1st Inf., wife, three children and sister-in-law (Miss E. R. Leonard); 1st Lieut. James A. Galligly, C.A.C., wife and child; 1st Lieut. W. W. Hicks, C.A.C., wife and infant; 1st Lieut. Robert R. Love, S.C., wife, two children and mother-in-law; 1st Lieut. George C. Keleher, 26th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. C. Rose, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Daniel E. Murphy, 14th Cav.; Veteran. Charles H. Jewell, 5th F.A., wife and child.

For Guam—Capt. Edward B. Manwaring, M.C., wife and two children; Ella A. F. Blain, nurse, Navy Nurse Corps; Donald Smith and John W. Fry, bookkeepers, Navy.

For Manila—Major Irving W. Rand, Med. Corps, wife and sister-in-law (Mrs. Grace Wedekind); Major James S. Wilson, Med. Corps, wife and two children; Major F. A. Dale, Med. Corps, wife and daughter; Major Henry H. Rutherford, Med. Corps, and wife; Major C. C. Whitecomb, Med. Corps, and wife; Major Arthur Thayer, 9th Cav.; Major E. W. Rich, Med. Corps; Major Charles C. Billingsley, Med. Corps, wife and three children; Capt. Mathew C. Smith, 14th Cav., wife and four children; Capt. James Longstreet, 6th Cav.; Capt. Julian De Court, Phil. Scouts, wife and two children; Capt. Robert Dickinson, Phil. Scouts; Capt. D. T. E. Castles, 15th Cav., wife and daughter; Capt. F. P. Amos, 11th Cav.; Capt. L. J. Myatt, 7th Inf., wife and son; 1st Lieut. T. J. Smith, 4th F.A.; 1st Lieut. A. C. McBride, 4th F.A., wife and child; 1st Lieut. B. L. Burch, 14th Cav.; 1st Lieut. E. V. Cutrer, 8th Inf., wife, two children and sister-in-law (Miss Harriet Fifthian); 1st Lieut. Rufus H. Hagood, Med. Corps, wife and two infants; Act. Dental Surg. J. W. Crandall, U.S.N., and wife; 2d Lieut. D. C. Cordiner, C.A.C., wife, two children and mother-in-law; 2d Lieut. K. G. Eastham, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieuts. James P. Yancey, 13th Cav., R. B. Austin, 6th F.A., and John M. Boon, Phil. Scouts; Ila Broadus, Jean C. MacKenzie and Mary F. McLaughlin, nurses, A.N. Corps; H. A. Thompson, clerk, Q.M.C.; Mrs. Alice Giovannini, clerk, Q.M.C.; Clay S. Worick, headquarters clerk, and wife; A. E. Cherry, veterinarian, Q.M.C.; S. Solberg; T. A. Adams, foreman shipfitter, Navy; wife and two children; James P. Dempsey, chief gunner, Navy; Mrs. A. Pickering, wife of Colonel Pickering; Mrs. S. B. Buckner, mother of Lieutenant Buckner, 27th Inf.; Mrs. F. F. Van Deusen, mother of Lieutenant Van Deusen; Mrs. Fannie Jupp and daughter, family of Ensign Jupp, Navy; Mrs. Sidney Erickson, wife of Lieutenant Erickson, P.S.; Mrs. Emory Hosmer, wife of Boatswain Hosmer, Navy; Mrs. L. W. Becker, wife of Gunner Becker, Navy; John P. Dunn and Charles A. Darneille, Insular employees.

Second class, for Honolulu—Sergt. 1st Class J. C. Brown, H.C., wife and two children; Electrn. Sergt. Robert R. Courtney, C.A.C., wife and three children; Q.M. Sergt. Bert Herbst, Q.M.C., and wife; Sergt. 1st Class Otto H. Hornung, H.C., wife and five children; Master Electrn. Ralph G. Hussey, C.A.C., wife and son; Sergt. 1st Class Emmett C. Kaufman, H.C., wife and two children; Sergt. 1st Class Samuel J. Koon, H.C., wife, child and mother-in-law; E. Kuehn, engineer, C.A.C., wife and child; Sergt. 1st Class F. W. Wickett, H.C., wife and two children; Mrs. Lillie L. Betry and two children, family of Ordnance Sergeant Betry, and mother; Mrs. Christian H. Early and two children, family of Sergeant Early, 4th Cav.; Mrs. W. W. Ball and four children, family of Regt. Q.M. Sergt. Bell; Mrs. W. T. Payton and child, family of Master Electrician Payton; Mrs. Edward J. Reeves and child, family of Sergeant Reeves, C.A.C.; Mrs. Henry Rodenbeck and two daughters, family of Q.M. Sergeant Rodenbeck.

Second class, to Manila—Sergt. 1st Class John B. Anderson, H.C., wife and two sons; Ord. Sergt. Harvey A. Clark and wife; Sergt. 1st Class Maynard Heathley, H.C., and wife; Bath. Sergt. Major Charles A. Krauss and wife; Ord. Sergt. William S. Smigrosky, wife and five children; Regt. Q.M. Sergt. James Weir and wife; Mrs. E. C. Bandel and infant, family of Chief Musician Bandel, 2d F.A.; Mrs. Godfrey Buglione, 15th Inf.; Mrs. Ira Hutchins, wife of Sergeant Hutchins, Q.M.C.; Mrs. Charles F. Seger and child, family of Sergeant Seger, Q.M.C.

In troops class, for Honolulu, were Sergt. Augustus Beek, U.S.A., retired, 5 enlisted men, U.S. Marine Corps, 4 enlisted men, U.S. Navy, and 203 casuals and recruits, U.S. Army. For Guam were 20 enlisted men, U.S.M.C. For Manila, 30 enlisted men, Marine Corps, and 456 casuals and recruits, U.S. Army.

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Between San Francisco and Manila.

Offices and Docks: Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal. Outgoing Schedule to July 1, 1916.

Transports	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days
Sherman ..	Mar. 6	Mar. 14	Mar. 27	Apr. 8	12
Sheridan ..	Apr. 5	Apr. 18	Apr. 26	May 2	18
Thomas ..	May 5	May 18	May 26	June 2	25
Sherman ..	June 5	June 18	June 26	July 2	18

Incoming Schedule to Aug. 15, 1916.

Transports	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive S.F.	Lay days
Thomas ..	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 5	Apr. 18	25
Sherman ..	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 18	22
Sheridan ..	May 15	May 20	June 5	June 18	22
Thomas ..	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 18	25
Sherman ..	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	25

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At New York.
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—At Seattle, Wash.

KILPATRICK—At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

LOGAN—At Manila, P.I.

LISCOMB—At Manila.

MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

MERRITT—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

SHERMAN—Left Honolulu, H.T., March 15.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—Left Manila, P.I., March 15 for San Francisco, Cal.

WARREN—At Manila.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. John O'Neill, C.A.C., commanding, Detachment of 147th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Henning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding, Detachment 106th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I.

1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Mills, P.I. 2d Lieut. T. H. Jones, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Edward P. Noyes, commanding, Detachment 138 Co., C.A.C. At Fort Dade, Fla.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding, Detachment 13th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Sweeny, Ga.

GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. George M. Peck, C.A.C., commanding, Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Caswell, N.C.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Oscar C. Warner, C.A.C., commanding, Detachment 141st Co., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.

C.A.C., commanding, Detachment 141st Co., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—In Alaskan waters.

JOSEPH HENRY—1st Lieut. B. O'N. Kennedy, C.A.C., commanding. At New York.

CYRUS W. FIELD—2d Lieut. H. A. Bagg, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Grant, Canal Zone.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., March 8, 1916.

Capt. William P. Platt, U.S.A., inspector for California, has been here on a tour of inspection of the 5th and 8th Companies, Coast Artillery Corps, National Guard of California. Col. Guy Carleton, Inspector General of the Western Department, inspected the Signal Corps Aviation School on North Island yesterday, also the new fortifications under construction at Fort Rosecrans.

Capt. Cyrus R. Street, U.S.A., has been visiting at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas A. Davis, of the San Diego Army and Navy Academy. Capt. Arthur T. Valentine, ex-U.S.A., accompanied by Mrs. Valentine, has left for a six weeks' visit in Honolulu. Upon their return to the States they will go to Portland, Me., for the summer. Mrs. Dudley H. Hersey gave a dinner party recently at the U. S. Grant grill in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Lewis H. Brereton, U.S.A., who are soon to leave for Honolulu.

About 1,200 people were in attendance at the first annual ball held by the enlisted personnel of the 4th Regiment of Marines at the U. S. Grant Hotel ball room Saturday night. The grand march was led by Col. J. H. Pend

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Thomas A. Edison, during his testimony before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, endorsed the Tilson bill which provides for the manufacture of patterns, forms, jigs and dies by the Government for war material. These appliances are to be furnished to private concerns for the manufacture of material for the Army and Navy in the event of war. By this system, Mr. Edison declared, private plants could be equipped to turn out war materials for an army and navy against a great Power. He does not believe that the Government could ever afford to increase the facilities of its plants to a capacity which would take care of the needs of the Government in a great war. Nor can anyone else believe it who is familiar with the enormous demands modern war makes upon manufacturing facilities and the length of time required to enlarge these facilities to meet a war demand.

After a number of experiments the Ordnance Department of the Army has ordered the Rock Island Arsenal to manufacture some sample desert water bags. They will have a capacity of five gallons and will be carried on artillery vehicles and transport wagons in dry countries. For some time officers and men have been providing themselves with waterbags of this character while serving along the Mexican border. They have proved to be so satisfactory in carrying drinking water that the War Department has decided to develop a type which will probably be issued to the Army. When not filled with water they can be folded and packed in a very

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EXAMINATIONS

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small space. The Ordnance Department has found it a very difficult matter to secure canteens and tin cups which will not reflect the sun and thus make the troops visible at long distances. A uniform and equipment has been furnished the Army which makes it invisible at a comparatively short distance, but the canteens and cups have been found to be very objectionable in this respect. Recently there have been manufactured canteens and cups with a sanded finish and they have been issued to the Army for a service test. It is believed that the new finish has solved the problem of the invisibility of this part of the soldier's equipment.

Announcement has been made at the War Department of the letting of a contract to the Bethlehem Steel Works for the construction of some heavy field artillery guns. The new contract calls for four 4.7-inch field guns and carriages two 6-inch howitzer carriages and limbers. These inch howitzer carriages and limbers. These new guns, it is stated, will be for the additional Field Artillery regiments that will be authorized by the Army bill now pending in Congress. The 5th Field Artillery, now stationed at Fort Sill and Fort Bliss, is armed with this type of gun and howitzer. If there should be any engagements in the Mexican campaign where the Army will be called upon to drive the enemy out of the entrenchments, the 5th Field Artillery will probably be called into service.

While Secretary of War Baker admitted that the reported utterances of Col. Edwin F. Glenn, Chief of Staff of the Eastern Department, which are noted on page 921, had been called to his attention, he declined to make any comment upon the question as to whether the officer had violated the general order forbidding Army officers to discuss the military policy of the Government. The Secretary said that it would always be his policy not to comment on such incidents until he had heard both sides. Whatever may be the War Department point of view, it cannot fail to be generally recognized that Colonel Glenn has done a great public service by his free spoken and courageous statement of facts, as to which there can be no doubt, and which should be made known to arouse the country to action. Colonel Glenn is in the position of a sentry who has fired his gun to warn the garrison of its danger.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1863. REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address, Armysnavy, Newyork.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1916.

THE FRUITS OF OUR FOLLY.

With rifles and ammunition supplied from the United States, through the courtesy of our Government, with horses stolen from unprotected American ranch owners, with millions of compatriots encouraged to despise the Gringos by our frequent meekness in the face of robbery and assassination, there is a probability that Francisco Villa will be able for some time to maintain himself against the meagre forces which our starved Military Establishment has available to throw into Mexico. It is to be hoped that the lives of the brave men that may be sacrificed during the next few weeks to an impotent military policy will be recompensed by the pressing home of a lesson that will be nation-wide in its significance.

For three years now we have been on the verge of "going into Mexico." When General Funston took his brigade to Vera Cruz, after the smart capture of that port by the sailors and marines of the Atlantic Fleet, it was supposed that "going into Mexico" was about to become an accomplished fact. According to expert opinion, it was then possible for a small, compact body of Regulars to force their way from the coast to Mexico City, and once established there it is beyond question that the Mexicans as a whole would have been brought to their senses. But this was not to be. Funston went to Vera Cruz, but did not stay there; like the King of France he marched up the hill and then marched down again. The net result of the great expenditure of money involved and the considerable loss of lives, was the cleaning up of a fever-infested port and the modernization of a rotten municipal government, both of which results were transitory. The psychological moment, when Mexican lawlessness might have been curbed once and for all, was missed. Now, we have on our hands a military undertaking infinitely more trying, expensive and dangerous than would have been a march from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. What will be the end of it no man can say to-day.

That the Army will do its duty, and do it bravely and well, it is needless to say—even in face of the unfair criticism and nagging of a large section of the ill-informed daily press during the past week, when day after day editorials, despatches and headlines spoke of the "Army's delay," "the Army's unpreparedness," "the obvious futility of any expansion of our present forces until efficiency is introduced into them." Whose fault is it that the Army was obliged to advertise for fifty-four motor-trucks before it could venture across the frontier? The Army has asked for modern motor-driven supply trains before this, without avail. Whose fault is it that the regiments in the expedition are not up to war strength and that the only way to fill them up is by drafting raw recruits? Whose fault is it that the invading columns were halted for lack of equipment? Whose fault is it that the scattered squadrons and battalions of regimental units required days to assemble? Whose fault is it that there is not available an adequate supply of remounts to fill the gaps which active service will create? Whose fault is it that the Mexican army has a more numerous artillery than ours? In fine, whose fault is it that Villa ever dared to raid across the boundary? The Army was set to guard, with a force of less than 20,000 men, a line some four times as long as that which divides the hostile armies of France and Germany, and with only a single track railroad to permit the concentration of troops and supplies at the point of attack, Columbus?

The plain truth is that if the Army had been prepared, as it has begged and urged Congress to make it prepared, there would be no Mexican problem on our hands, because Villa would not have dared to raid Columbus. But not content with neglecting to make ready our Army for emergencies, we have even gone to the limit of foolishness in presenting Villa with the arms which he employs against our troops. We have made it possible for him to wage his campaign. Who can blame Villa or other Mexicans for despising the United States and scoffing at the rights of our citizens and the inviolability of their property, when the record of our policy in Mexico is surveyed? Hundreds of Americans, men, women and children, tortured and killed; millions of dollars worth of property confiscated and destroyed; insults to us and to the flag tolerated and passed over. The massacre of twenty innocents at Santa Ysabel a few weeks ago stirred neither our Government nor the de facto government of Carranza to decisive action. Why should not Villa have said to himself: "There is no spirit in these cursed Gringos. I may go as far as I like."

We are reaping the fruits of our folly. And to those who would say that the worst is over, that by conceding to General Carranza—what we have never conceded before in the century and a quarter of our independence—the right to police American territory, we have avoided the chance of serious embroilment on a wholesale scale,

we would answer that the problem before us is no less serious than it was before. The position of a foreign army operating in a supposedly friendly country, but where, as a matter of fact, it is detested, is more difficult, if possible, than the position of an army operating in a frankly hostile country. One trifling misunderstanding may be enough to set all Mexico ablaze against us; and if this should happen to-day there can be no doubt that we should be facing a united Mexico—as would not have been the case had we attacked Victoriano Huerta when he held Mexico City. Carranza, himself, would not dare to stand our friend if a decided opposition to us were to develop in any part of the republic. Indeed, it is easy to understand the state of mind of the Mexicans. They are a proud people, all the more proud because of their inferior position. Their unreasonableness in similar situations in the past is amply proved by the record of history.

The Army has not forgotten how Captain Crawford was shot by a Mexican officer to whom he was trying to signal his friendship, as he was escorting an Apache prisoner from Mexican to American territory. Nor has the Army forgotten that the only way the late General Lawton, then a captain in the 4th Cavalry, was able to get Geronimo and his other prisoners out of Mexico in 1886 was by threatening the Mexicans with arming the prisoners against them. The possibilities of trouble confronting Brigadier General Pershing are almost unlimited. He would be a rash man who would venture the prediction that the co-operation of Carranza is assured or that it has ended the unrest against us in Mexico. The one lesson that stands forth is the need to prepare and arm against whatever eventuality the future may hold for us.

CHAMBERLAIN BILL SHOULD PASS.

By passing the Chamberlain bill in its present form Congress would authorize the President not only to use the National Guard in dealing with the Mexican situation but to increase the strength of the Guard to 240,000. This is in addition to the authority which is given the President by the Chamberlain bill to raise the Regular Army to a war strength of 248,000. The doubt as to sending the Guard into Mexico would then be removed. The National Guard forces under this bill would then be on the same status as the Regular Army. Regular Army officers could be assigned to the new volunteer force and former National Guard officers could be transferred to the Regular Army. To have a well organized and well balanced force both the Regular Army and the volunteer army or National Guard should be under the same law, regulations and commanders.

If instead of passing the Chamberlain bill no action is taken by Congress, it will be necessary for the President to send a message to Congress asking for authority to call for volunteers and before they can be sent into Mexico a formal declaration of war will probably be required. This will consume six or seven months, as the National Guard must be converted into volunteers and reorganized before they can be used in foreign service. This statement is based upon the opinion of the Attorney General which was given when the first troops were sent to the border about two years ago.

The suggestion has been made that the President has authority to order the militia to the Mexican border under the provision of the Constitution making the state troops available "to repel invasion." The President could do this, but it is generally conceded that he would be required to convert them into volunteer Federal soldiers at the border before they were sent into Mexico. Such a policy would lead to confusion and unnecessary delay. At the War Department and in the Senate Committee to-day it was generally agreed that the entire problem could be solved by the immediate passage of the Chamberlain bill. The following is the text of the provision of the Chamberlain bill under which the National Guard can be made available.

Sec. 58. The President is hereby authorized, at any time, to organize, maintain and train, under the provisions of Secs. 3 to 12, both inclusive, of an act entitled, "An act to provide for raising the volunteer forces of the United States in time of actual or threatened war," approved April 25, 1914, volunteer forces, not exceeding an average of 600 officers and enlisted men for each congressional district. The term of enlistment, which shall in no event be greater than that of the Regular Army, the period of service with the colors and with the reserve, and the period of training shall be as the President may prescribe, those passing to the reserve to have the status and obligations prescribed for reserves of the Regular Army. Officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces raised under the provisions of this section shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades in the Regular Army during periods of training only.

As a result of action taken by the Executive Council of the Army League of the United States at a special meeting the following statement is given out: "To give the President an adequate military force to deal with the Mexican situation Congress should lay aside all other business and pass the Chamberlain Bill as it is now pending before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. No important amendment is needed to make this bill the basis of a sound military policy as far as the Regular Army is concerned. It reorganizes the Army as recommended by the General Staff into a fighting machine ready to take the field."

"If the bill is to be passed immediately it will require at least six months to equip, train and enlist the new regiments provided for in the bill. In the event that the President should be forced to pacify all of Mexico it would be necessary to have at least 250,000 Regulars and 300,000 volunteers. According to the military au-

thorities this is the smallest force with which it would be safe to undertake the occupation of such a vast country as Mexico. It is generally believed that the present small army could defeat the armed forces of Mexico, but this is the smallest part of the problem which the President may be called upon to solve."

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT OF THE GUARD.

There is no doubt that the National Guard are anxious to be called upon to assist the Federal troops and that they are eager to avail themselves of an opportunity to make a record. Still, it is not well to be misled by the extravagant statements coming from some of the States as to the readiness of their troops for immediate action. The latest returns from the War Department show a nominal total for the Guard of 8,705 officers and 120,693 men, 129,398 in all. We doubt whether, taking the country as a whole, more than fifty per cent. of these could be depended upon to be mustered in as volunteers after deducting the physically unfit men, and married men with families dependent upon them. They could, however, readily fill up by volunteering to the required strength. As to the Reserve National Guard, the case is that of the snakes in Ireland. There is no such Guard. Even the National Guard of New York, which is as fit as any, has no reserve force, if we except one reserve troop and some skeleton depot battalions.

There are, no doubt, many highly efficient organizations in the Guard, including Signal Corps, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry, and in some of the most efficient Cavalry organizations a number of men own their own horses, which are of good stock. Every effort has been made for some time past to supply all deficiencies in equipment, and in this respect, and in the general training, the National Guard was never in such good condition as it is at the present time. The new equipment many organizations have received includes supply wagons, and new field ranges much lighter than the old pattern, automatic pistols of 45-caliber, with three magazines, containing seven rounds of cartridges in each, for enlisted men entitled to carry them. Companies of Infantry in many cases have been supplied with ten bolos, and ten wire cutters, compasses, whistles, signal flags, engineer property and tools. The new equipment also includes an aluminum canteen, with a cup which fits over its bottom, with a folding handle, a great improvement over the old canteen, and much lighter. The two articles fit into a canvas carrier. The Cavalry have the new straight sword, with a blade of thirty-five inches, to replace the present saber. If the War Department desires the services of the National Guard as Organized Militia just as they are organized to-day, they can be assembled promptly, but would not represent as useful a force as if mustered in as volunteers.

If the services of the National Guard, as a whole or any portion of it, are called for incident to the pursuit of Villa and his bandits in Mexico, the Government should insist that they be mustered in as Volunteers, and should accept their services under no other conditions. There must be no questions to whether the Guard can be sent into Mexico, and at present a doubt as to this is suggested. The only sure way to insure the absolute authority and control over them by the War Department, is to muster the state forces in as Volunteers. It will be better for the National Guard that this course be taken as it will then fully realize the responsibility that rests upon it, rather than to have a call to action with a possible string tied to it.

We observe that the Senate Army bill as reported limits the pay for officers of the National Guard to captains and lieutenants. The original proposition was to pay the men only, and this in order to stimulate recruiting. It was argued that if the enlisted men were paid, they could be held to accountability for the loss of equipment, and drill attendance, as pay could be deducted for delinquencies, and men would make greater effort to live up to the demands of duty. Officers who favor pay for the enlisted men alone are of opinion that if officers receive pay they will be unable in most cases to meet the obligations which go with it, as the Government will not spend money to pay officers without a great increase in the amount of work imposed, and the majority of officers who are in business will find it impossible to devote any more time to the military service than they do at present. The strain now is getting too great for many officers who are active in business. This illustrates the difficulties attending the attempt to make use of the National Guard under present conditions.

Secretary Daniels has announced that the name California will be assigned to Dreadnought No. 44, which is to be constructed at the Mare Island Navy Yard, instead of to Dreadnought No. 40, now under construction at New York, to which the name California had previously been assigned. The assignment of the name California to Dreadnought No. 44 instead of to Dreadnought No. 40 is made in accordance with requests of California delegates in Congress, and in response to the desire of the people of California, that the first dreadnought built in that state should be named in its honor. This wish was voiced in a resolution adopted by the Legislature of California. A growl of discontent will come from the state of North Carolina when it learns that Dreadnought No. 43, to be built at the New York Navy Yard, will be given the name of Tennessee, and that the present armored cruiser Tennessee will bear the name of Memphis. Ever since Mr. Daniels has been at the head of the Navy Department his home folk have been expecting him to

name one of the dreadnoughts after his native state. It has fallen to the lot of Secretary Daniels to name six dreadnoughts and each time his friends down in North Carolina have expected to hear that his native state is honored. There is a suspicion that the Secretary is reserving the name of his native state for the first battle cruiser that will be authorized under the bill now pending in Congress. This, it is admitted, will be quite a distinction for North Carolina and will go a long way toward quieting discontent at home. The naming of No. 43 Tennessee is intended as a compliment to Chairman Padgett of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The relations between the Secretary and the chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee are of the most cordial character, and it is understood that even without a request from Mr. Padgett Tennessee was selected for this honor. With the selection of Tennessee for the last ship to be built all the states are represented in the Navy by either dreadnoughts or armored cruisers.

The hearings on the Naval Appropriation bill will be closed next week when Secretary Daniels appears and gives the views of the Navy Department on the building program. He is preceded this week by Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations. It is expected to bring out the bill from the committee the first week of April. To hasten the passage of the bill an agreement has been reached among the leaders of the House to hold night sessions. In an effort to put national defense legislation through at an early date not only the Democratic but the Republican leaders have agreed to set aside other legislation. Minority leader Mann has even gone so far as to threaten a filibuster against other legislation if the Democrats do not consent to take up the Army and Navy bills. After the Naval Appropriation bill has been disposed of the House Committee will take up the Department's Personnel bill. During the testimony on the Appropriation bill, members of the committee frequently asked the opinions of officers on the Department's bill, although it was not formally before the committee. This same policy may be pursued when the Secretary comes before the committee on the Appropriation bill. Expressions by members of the committee indicated that the proposed scheme for promotion by selection is being received with considerable favor. Some of the members of the committee have become converted to the idea, although the majority are not fully committed to the principle. Captain Sims proved to be the strongest witness for the Department's bill and devoted a good part of a day's hearing to the discussion of personnel legislation in general.

The War Department announced on March 15 that the report of the abandonment of plans for civilian training camps this summer was entirely in error. The Department is especially anxious to have the camps held as planned, and it is intended to hold them under the direction of department commanders. Unless some unlooked for event arises, officers of the Army will take part as instructors as last year, with units of Regular troops also participating. Secretary of War Baker has approved the plans which tentatively call for camps at Plattsburg, N.Y.; Oglethorpe, Ga.; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Ludington, Mich.; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; San Diego, Cal.; the Presidio, Monterey, Cal.; the Puget Sound district and Fort George Wright, Spokane, Wash. Major Gen. Leonard Wood states that none of the civilian training camps in his department this spring or summer has been called off because of Mexico. "The training camp in Georgia has been postponed for one month, but that is all," said General Wood. "There are sufficient officers to take charge of the camps and the program is to go through as arranged."

Before the resolution had been signed by the President raising the Army to its authorized strength Adjutant General McCain had taken steps to recruit the additional force of troops. By wire he ordered the opening of all the recruiting stations and had arranged to assign about two hundred additional enlisted men to recruiting service. He will probably detail a few more officers to the service. According to early reports the prospects are that within a week the required number of men will be on the muster rolls. In the Middle West as despatches state some of the recruiting stations are being crowded with those who desire to enlist. If this is an indication of the response to the call for men that will be made throughout the entire country, the War Department will experience no difficulty in securing the required number. It will be not less than six weeks, however, before the recruits can be sent to the border. Those who have served in the Regular Army can be sent immediately, but it is apt to be two months before any considerable number of new men will reach the organizations on the border.

"General" Villa has taken the states of Texas and New Mexico and President Wilson and his family are in flight to Canada, according to a weekly newspaper printed in Spanish in Durango. Villa is pressing hard upon the heels of the scattered, fleeing American Army. "Down with the Gringos!"

The Senate on March 16 passed Senator Poindexter's bill appropriating \$2,065,000 to equip the Puget Sound Navy Yard for construction of battleships. It now goes to the House.

THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Senate on March 10 passed S. 4726, to permit issues by the supply departments of the Army to certain military schools and colleges for the establishment and maintenance of military instruction camps by the students.

The Senate on March 9 passed S.J. Res. 65, creating a joint commission of Congress to be known as the Joint Commission of Congress to investigate the organization, conduct and efficiency of the Aviation Service of the U.S. Army.

The Senate on March 9 passed S. 2719, providing for the purchase or construction of cutters for the Coast Guard.

The Senate on March 10 passed S. 57, to authorize the Secretary of War to permit the use of a right of way over and across the Fort Douglas Military Reservation for construction and operation of a standard-gauge railway spur connecting with local or transcontinental railroads.

The Senate on March 9 passed S. 1259, to restore to the active list of the Coast Guard, Henry O. Slayton, first lieutenant of engineers, U.S.C.G., retired, as an extra number, to take rank as No. 18 on the list of first lieutenants of engineers; provided, that he is found physically fit for active duty by a medical board.

The Senate on March 9 passed S. 1460, to appoint as a third lieutenant in the U.S. Coast Guard Frederick J. Birkett, formerly third lieutenant in the U.S.C.G., and who voluntarily resigned from such service on Oct. 8, 1913; provided, that this appointment shall not be made until Birkett shall have passed a satisfactory physical examination.

The Senate on March 9 passed S. 2291, to make Columbus Day a public holiday in the District of Columbia.

Favorable report was made in the Senate March 9 on H.R. 4701, to establish in the War Department and in the Navy Department, respectively, a roll, designated as "the Army and Navy medal of honor roll." The report says: "Of the 3,088 Congressional medals of honor, the 864 issued on account of overtime guard service at Arlington go out of the estimate, as by the requirements of the bill no surviving owner could by the record qualify for the pension. Then of the total number, twenty-nine were granted as rewards for escorting the body of President Lincoln to his burial at Springfield, Ill. This was highly honorable and distinguished service, but still not of the personally heroic character contemplated by the rigid limitations in the bill. Again, early after the medal was established, thirteen medals were issued to civilians, none of whom would be eligible to the pension. Again, examination of the medal-of-honor records in the War and Navy Departments discloses that of the total number 507 Army medals and 151 Navy medals have been issued since the Civil War. As the bill fixes the age of eligibility at sixty-five years, it is palpable that but very few of those participating in our subsequent wars would be of admissible age for some years to come. On the theory that all medalists are still alive, these deductions would leave the number from which possible applications could come at 1,526. According to the reports of the Bureau of Pensions, of the forces in the Civil War less than one-fifth now survive. The same general rate of mortality among the medalists would leave the Civil War medal men not to exceed 300. An application of the provisions of the bill to the 'grounds of award' set out in the medal records of the War and Navy Departments discloses that only a small portion of these cases meets the rigid restrictions in the bill. The number is estimated at less than one-third. Should all who are eligible apply, the cost of the proposed measure for the first year might approximate \$12,000."

Under the Tillman Armor Factory bill, S. 1417, as reported by Mr. Tillman, with an amendment on March 9, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized and directed to provide, either by erection of a factory or by purchase of a factory, or both, for manufacture of armor for vessels of the Navy; said factory or factories to have an annual capacity of not less than 20,000 tons of armor; and the sum of \$11,000,000 is appropriated.

In the Senate on March 10 Mr. Sterling offered an amendment to the River and Harbor bill that would provide for a commission consisting of five men, two of whom shall be of the Board of Army Engineers and one of whom shall be a civilian engineer, which commission shall be known as the National Waterways Commission.

In the Senate on March 15 Senator Sherman, of Illinois introduced the House resolution to provide for withdrawal of the Army from the Philippine Islands, as quickly as possible, in order to add to the available troops in the United States. According to the Senator, the Philippine Scouts, natives, remaining in the islands are 5,755. There is, in addition, he said, a native constabulary, both of which ought to be able to maintain order without the further presence of the 12,000 officers and troops proposed to be withdrawn by his resolution.

The House on March 14 passed an additional urgent deficiency bill, H.R. 13043, which included three items for the Naval Establishment, totaling \$2,575,000, as follows: Ordnance and stores, \$995,000; construction and repair of vessels, \$680,000; steam engineering, \$900,000. The Secretary of the Navy said in a letter to the committee that a considerable part of the money sought for the Bureau of Ordnance was to equip battleships now in commission with anti-aircraft guns. The fleet now has no such guns, the efficiency and value of which have been demonstrated in the European war. "The largest item under the Bureau of Ordnance," said Secretary Daniels, "is for mines. Mining has attained in the existing war abroad such importance as to point strongly to the advisability of increasing the provisions for this method of defense. An organization has been perfected at the Norfolk yard for producing mines at low cost, and it is well not to interrupt the output."

Favorable report was made in the House March 10, 1916, on H.R. 12835, to authorize and empower officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps to serve under the government of the Republic of Hayti, and for other purposes.

The Secretary of War transmits estimates of appropriations for reimbursement of certain officers of the Army for miscellaneous expenses incurred while on special duty as military observers or attachés. The items follow: Matthew E. Hanna, late captain, 10th Cav., \$532.18; Capt. Henry L. Newbold, 4th Field Art.,

\$319.37; Major Jesse McI. Carter, 3d Cav., \$352.23; Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, M.C., \$601.40; Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, S.C., military attaché, American Embassy, London, \$41.46; Lieut. Col. T. Bentley Mott, 2d Field Art., military attaché, American Embassy, Paris, \$55.33; Capt. N. K. Averill, 2d Cav., military attaché, American Embassy, Petrograd, \$39.23; 1st Lieut. Sherman Miles, Field Art., military attaché, American Legation, Sofia, \$57.95.

The Secretary of War submits supplemental estimate of appropriation for the service of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, asking \$1,200,000 for the purpose of manufacturing, exchanging, and issuing the model of 1910 equipment to the Infantry and other dismounted organizations of the Organized Militia of the several states, Territory of Hawaii, and the District of Columbia.

EMERGENCY INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

An Army emergency measure, H.J. Res. 180, which authorizes an increase of nearly 20,000 in the enlisted strength of the Army, as noted elsewhere, was passed in the House on March 14, by a vote of 236 to 1, the only opposing vote being that of Meyer London, Socialist, of New York. The Senate on March 15 passed the resolution by a unanimous vote of 69. In the House Mr. Hay explained the measure and said:

"The purpose of this resolution is to authorize the President to raise to maximum strength the present organizations of the Army. The reason for it is that the demand is very great from the citizens along our border for protection while the expedition is going into Mexico for the purpose of capturing Villa. Mayors of towns, chiefs of police, and prominent citizens have deluged the War Department with telegrams asking that the border shall not be left unprotected while the punitive expedition is going on. The regiments now, some of them, are at full strength. The ordinary skeleton strength of a regiment of Infantry is about 900 men. The full strength is 1,830 men. In order to raise the organizations of Infantry, Cavalry, and Field Artillery to their full strength it is necessary to have over 100,000 men. The law now authorizes the President only to enlist in the Army 100,000 men. In order to have these organizations up to full strength he must have authorization for 19,947 men above the 100,000 now allowed by law. As I say, the reason for this resolution is that it is immediately necessary that the border shall be protected while this expedition is going on, and in order to avoid calling out volunteers it was thought that this was the simplest plan and would give men enough and would not cause it to be believed that there was any disposition on the part of this Government to do more than that which they have declared their purpose to do, which is to punish Villa and his bandits for the outrages which they have committed."

Mr. Dies: "I would like to ask the gentleman from Virginia why the National Guard, 129,000 men, that have patriotically tendered their services, is not available in this crisis?"

Mr. Hay: "Of course, they would be available if invasion was threatened and they all would want to go, but it would be an invidious thing to select some and refuse others. And this resolution has been worked out as the simplest plan by which to get the men. You would have to pay the National Guard just as much as you would have to pay these men, and when the emergency ceases the Army will be reduced to the strength now allowed by law."

Mr. Dies: "That is just it. Would not the recruits to the Regular Army be untrained soldiers? And would not the National Guard, if you would call them out, be trained, with guns in their hands and ready for service?"

Mr. Hay: "I can hardly say as to that. But these recruits would be immediately put in commands which had in them trained men. In that way they would be trained very soon, and their duties would only be to patrol the border. It was thought inexpedient to call out the National Guard for the purpose of patrolling the border, especially as they could only be called as volunteers. At the expiration of the emergency the Army would be reduced to the strength now allowed by law."

The resolution as passed reads:

Resolved, etc., That when in the judgment of the President any emergency arises which makes it necessary, all organizations of the Army which are now below the maximum enlisted strength authorized by law, shall be raised forthwith to that strength, and shall be maintained at nearly as possible thereafter, so long as the emergency shall continue: Provided, That the total enlisted strength of any of said arms of the Service shall not include unassigned recruits thereto at depots or elsewhere, but such recruits shall at no time exceed by more than five per cent. the total enlisted strength prescribed for such arm; and the enlisted men now or hereafter authorized by law for other branches of the military service shall be provided and maintained without any impairment of the enlisted strength prescribed for any of said arms.

At present the Infantry regiments are at about sixty-five per cent. of their war strength and the Cavalry at about seventy-five per cent. Increases asked for are:

Infantry, 16,000 men.

Field Artillery, 1,100 men.

Orders have been issued for new recruiting offices to be opened, and Army officers believe there will be no difficulty in obtaining the required 20,000 men.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. M. Deem, U.S.N., became eligible for promotion from ensign on June 5, 1914. The medical board, June 22, 1914, found him not physically qualified.

A naval retiring board, before which he appeared July 31, 1916, found him not incapacitated for active service. On a second examination Dec. 21, 1914, a medical board found him physically qualified. The Comptroller holds that Lieutenant Deem is entitled to pay from June 5, 1914. As the action of the first medical board was not approved by the President it does not count.

In reply to a request by the Auditor for information the Comptroller reaffirms previous decisions that "an officer above the rank of captain or below that of major on duty, which the Secretary of War determines requires him to be mounted, who owns and keeps his private horse or horses in the performance of his military service when on duty, and at the place where he is on duty, is entitled to draw the authorized allowance

of forage for them. "I see no reason," he says, "to disturb the rule established by said decisions."

HOUSE NAVAL HEARINGS.

WHAT CAPTAIN SIMS ADVISES.

Capt. William S. Sims, U.S.N., commander of the dreadnaught Nevada, advised the House Naval Affairs Committee this week to authorize the immediate construction of eight or nine battle cruisers, as the lack of this type was the principal weakness of the Navy. He also suggested the building of many additional destroyers. He said that while much had been accomplished toward making armored ships less vulnerable to torpedoes, there had been no solution of the problem of protecting a fleet against torpedo attack in open sea. Therefore, he said, the navy should have plenty of fast craft to chase off destroyer and submarine enemies.

Much information was given the committee by the witness concerning the navies of the world and their preparations. He said it was improbable that any great expedition against the United States ever would start from the other side of the Atlantic, but that some point in the West Indies probably would be used as a base. He strongly endorsed the Navy Department's proposal to promote officers by selection, instead of seniority.

Captain Sims pointed out that in the British navy officers may attain a captain's rank at thirty-five years and become rear admiral at forty-five. The present commander-in-chief of the British navy, Admiral Jellico, he said is about fifty-four. American naval officers under the present system are close to sixty by the time they become rear admirals. He said this should be remedied.

Captain Sims said Mr. Daniels was the first Secretary of the Navy upon whom those favoring promotion by selection has made any impression.

"If he puts it across," said the Captain, "he will stand out above all other Secretaries of the Navy, for it will mean a tremendous increase in naval efficiency. The Navy is a soft snap to those who are not ambitious, but deadly to the ambitious ones. As a military proposition this situation is absolutely rotten; from a social standpoint it is excellent, and as a soft snap it's a peach. Under the existing laws, if an officer keeps his stomach in good order and avoids court-martial he will eventually become a rear admiral, although it may be only a few months before he retires."

Some of the younger officers in the navy, he said, think that if the promotion by selection is adopted they "would get it in the neck," and so they oppose it. Reports of efficiency of officers were practically useless, he said, as officers dislike to give one another a bad report. The opinion of Captain Sims in the matter of promotion by selection appears to be directly opposed to that of Admiral Fletcher, noted on page 902, our issue of March 11.

"Many officers of the Navy," said Captain Sims, "object to promotion by selection because they do not understand what is proposed in the bill. They fear some system like that in the Army by which the President can promote any officer to brigadier general, but not to intermediate grades. This cannot be done in the Navy. It appears to me that the Department's bill safeguards promotion by selection against political and social influences. For instance, if there were ten vacancies for lieutenants under the bill the forty lieutenant commanders, under whom they had served, would be called upon to select from the entire list of lieutenants those who are to be promoted. One lieutenant commander might be controlled entirely by social or political considerations, but no one will contend that all of them, or a majority of them, would be subjected to such influences."

Captain Sims referred to what he called "the frightful mistakes" made in the designs of the Kentucky and other pre-dreadnaught classes, whose sloping turrets made them peculiarly vulnerable to modern long-range plunging fire.

"As to the turrets of the Connecticut class, immediately preceding the first dreadnaughts," Captain Sims added, "I venture the prediction that any one probably would go out of action with the first long-range gunfire that hit it. These turrets were built for short-range action instead of long-range shots, which would effectively hit their sloping roofs."

Captain Sims proposed the construction of a new type of giant semi-submersible armored battleship, which would utilize to the fullest extent the torpedo as a weapon of offense. He would have such a vessel possessed of high speed, semi-submersible in character, equipped with eight torpedo tubes on each broadside, the deck to be flush with the water and armored turrets mounted fore and aft. He would even have the funnel armored. Such a vessel, he contended, would be practically impossible to sink by gunfire. He expressed the belief that Navy officers were too conservative in designing vessels and too much inclined to stick to types the value of which have already been proved.

Members of the committee asked why he did not recommend such vessels as a part of the building program. To this Captain Sims replied that it might be considered presumptuous on his part when practically all the officers who have testified before the committee have adhered to more or less conventional designs. "It is quite possible," he remarked, "that such a vessel or a vessel unlike anything now afloat may dart out of the Kiel Canal and prove the great naval surprise of the present war."

Captain Sims laid particular stress on the value of torpedoes and said that recent maneuvers had demonstrated the weakness of the United States Navy in not having a sufficient number of fast vessels to act as a screen against torpedo attacks. The torpedo, he said, had been used effectively in the European war up to 17,000 yards.

ADMIRAL BENSON'S TESTIMONY.

Rear Admiral William S. Benson, U.S.N., Chief of Naval Operations, told the House Committee in detail of the work of a preliminary nature that is being done to prepare the Navy for an emergency. The Naval Militia is being brought constantly into closer touch with Navy ideas; merchant vessels are under inspection to determine what private craft would be immediately available in case of war, and each naval bureau is informed exactly as to what it would have to do with these vessels. Repairs which would make them effective would last from a few days to several weeks.

The Navy is working, Admiral Benson testified, on mobilization, organization, strategic, and supply plans for quick action, should it become necessary to strike promptly. The mobilization plan, he said, has been approved. The organization plan has been worked out, but is not yet fully approved. The strategic plan is being evolved, and war games are being played, but a

fully satisfactory general plan has not yet been perfected.

Because of the expense, local competitions for sites, and other factors, Admiral Benson continued, the base plan is still under advisement. Great progress, he said, has been made in the communication service, and a plan has been perfected for complete control of radio communication.

MR. EDISON ADVOCATES RESEARCH LABORATORY.

Thomas A. Edison, chairman of the Naval Advisory Board, testified before the House Committee as to the need of a fully equipped Federal research laboratory. With such a laboratory and a standardization of parts, he said that it would be possible to build a submarine in fifteen days. With this laboratory elaborate experiments could be conducted in standardization of parts for submarines and aeroplanes, and fast time could be made by having the Government distribute the standardized parts among a great many small manufacturers for assembling. He favored the use of small factories for this assembling, as he thought they had less red tape than the larger factories. A Federal research laboratory would cost about \$1,500,000 to put in full working operation. Mr. Edison said he could get plenty of technical and scientific men to work in the laboratory. "Who would control the labor in the laboratory?" he was asked. "The Navy Department, I suppose," replied Mr. Edison. "Naval officers as administrators, and civilians to do the laboratory work. There are some pretty smart men in the Navy."

Howard E. Coffin, of Detroit, a member of the Naval Advisory Board, said that mobilization of industries to help in time of war was of greater importance than building ships or recruiting men. Mr. Coffin laid before the committee an inquiry form which the board had been sending to manufacturers to ascertain what aid they could give the Government in time of peace or war. A general report would be ready by May, he said.

PROGRESS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The declaration of war against Portugal by Germany on March 9 was the direct result of the seizure of a large number of interned ships by the Portuguese government. The declaration cites a long list of previous acts undoubtedly un-neutral and anti-German which were overlooked because of the acknowledged awkwardness of Portugal's position. It concludes by saying: "These acts openly gave evidence that Portugal considers herself England's vassal." Probably the most effectual assistance which Portugal can render to the Allied cause will be to place the fleet of German merchant vessels at their disposal. The ship shortage has been growing acute as submarines and mines continue to reap a deadly harvest.

Roumania, whose struggle to keep out of the war has been so surprisingly successful, seems again to be tottering toward the abyss, but a German victory at Verdun would doubtless cause the further withholding of an outright declaration by this Balkan state.

Amsterdam advises through German sources say that General Gallieni's recent statement of losses gave the French casualties as 600,000 dead and 1,400,000 wounded, with 300,000 missing. (The latter figure is certainly absurd.) This account, which is current in Germany, gives the total French losses as 2,500,000, and the total British 800,000.

Admiral von Tirpitz, German Minister of the Navy, who had much to do with the creation of the German fleet, has retired and his successor is Admiral von Capelle, Director of the Administration Department of the Admiralty.

In Persia the Russians continue their successful campaign and seem now to be making good progress from Kermanshah toward the besieged British force at Kut-el-Amara. They are within fifty miles of the difficult mountain pass near Khanikin and have taken 350 additional prisoners.

In Mesopotamia, General Aylmer, who was operating a week ago seven or eight miles from the right bank of the Tigris River, has been obliged to fall back on the river after having removed all of his wounded. The Turkish report of this action admits that the British forced their way into their trenches, but says they were ejected by a counter-attack of the Turkish reserves. This report says 2,000 British dead were found in the trenches after General Aylmer's force fell back to their original positions. This British force is still aggressive, as shown by a smart little affair several days later when a column was sent before dawn to turn the Turks out of an advanced position. The mission was accomplished and two officers and fifteen men prisoners brought back.

In Egypt, Major General Peyton's column of British troops has occupied Sollum, on the Egyptian-Tripolitan border. The Senussi are thought to have abandoned their position at Msead and many of the local Arab tribes are surrendering.

From another remote corner of the earth news comes of a stirring fight. On the Yemen front, in the far-off southwestern part of Arabia, there has been a battle between British and Turks. The Turkish reports relate with much detail the story of a large British force some thousands strong, composed of cavalry and infantry and artillery, which met a severe defeat in the region north of Aden. Fighting several rear-guard actions the Turks say they drove the retreating army back to the coast, where it found refuge under the guns of warships anchored in the Gulf of Aden. Much pioneer material was captured at El Emeihale and a large number of dead were found. Several days later there was a brisk cavalry engagement near the same town and the Turks say they won this fight, too. British reports speak only of a cavalry reconnaissance, in which they lost five killed and thirty-five wounded. Whatever the real facts may be as to the character of the fighting and the losses, it becomes evident that there are strong Turkish forces threatening the British in the region of Aden.

In East Africa, British forces, under Lieutenant General Smuts, have had a lively fight with a German detachment entrenched in the Kitovo Hills west of Gaveta. Some of the positions changed hands several times, but the British finally triumphed when a bayonet attack near midnight enabled two columns of South African infantry to secure a strong foothold in the trenches. A cavalry column meanwhile succeeded in cutting off an enemy detachment in the foothills northeast of Kilina Njaro. A third column, under General Stewart, marching from the direction of Longido, threatened the rear of the German concentration and the whole German force is now in retreat.

The remarkable endurance of the German offensive on the Western front continues. They have achieved important advances in Champagne, near Rheims, and on the west side of the Meuse, in the Verdun region. The Verdun battle, which has continued since Feb. 21,

has slackened somewhat of necessity, but the German lines are closer and more dangerous than a week ago.

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

The events of the week have justified our opinion that a strong German offensive would be undertaken west of the Meuse. However, the fighting has continued on the other side of the river as well as centering there in greatest intensity about Fort de Vaux and the village of Vaux. A German announcement that both village and fort had been captured by two Posen reserve regiments proved to be very premature. These are positions of great value, lying less than two miles southwest of Douaumont. The village is on a country road which here enters the Verdun-Damloup-Dieppe road. The fort, surmounting a rock hill with nearly perpendicular faces, is a little more than half a mile south of the village. The facts regarding the furious struggle in this sector seem to be that the night attack did succeed in entering the village, but the Germans were driven out by a series of furious counter-attacks. The assault also reached the trenches at the foot of the ridge on which Fort de Vaux stands, but failed to capture the armored fort itself. As the assault developed the German infantry finally won the village and established new lines east and south. Skirmishes with grenades are being fought by advanced groups on the slopes east of Fort Vaux.

The Germans captured Abain wood and the ridge west of Douaumont, and are reported to be reconnoitering in strong force the wood of Haudremont, east of the Louviont-Bras road. The offensive here is in continuation of the original great attack directly toward Verdun from the north and is nowhere nearer than four miles to the town.

West of the Meuse a bitter struggle has continued for possession of the Bois des Corbeaux, south of the Bethincourt-Forges road. The Germans held virtually the whole wood and had thrown an advance post across the road into Cumieres wood, from which it was attacking the southwestern slopes of Goose Hill. Had they advanced 200 yards further they would have cut the Forges-Cumieres road, an important line of French communications. French infantry attacked simultaneously from Le Mort Homme, west of Corbeaux wood, and from Les Caurets, directly south of the wood. The latter column assailed the Germans in Cumieres wood. After desperate close fighting for a day the French won nearly all of this very important sector. The following day, after heavy bombardment, the Germans attacked with a full division of infantry, won back most of Corbeaux wood and captured six officers, 681 men and eleven cannoneers. This success was followed up by a redoubled bombardment with shells of heavy caliber between Bethincourt and Cumieres. Again the infantry attacked in great force and won new positions from the French. Silesian troops captured positions west of Corbeaux wood, on the heights of Le Mort Homme, repulsed four counter-attacks and captured twenty-five officers and more than 1,000 unwounded men. The result of this fighting left the French line running through Bethincourt, Le Mort Homme, the southern edge of Cumieres wood and the village of Cumieres. The hill Le Mort Homme is an important elevation, commanding Bethincourt and the roads to the south. The German line has been advanced two miles south of Forges, but is still four miles away from the nearest part of the Forest de Hesse.

In the Woerre Plain the German infantry has pushed forward through the wooded sector southeast of Damloop, where they are climbing the ridge north of Eix. In Belgium the French artillery has been active against enemy positions at Lombaertzyde, close to the sea, between Nieuport and Westende. The Belgian guns have been in action against the region of Dixmude and further north.

In the Ypres sector a small British attack was repulsed near Wielte, two miles northeast of Ypres. Near Givenchy the Germans exploded a mine. The British repulsed a small night attack near the Hohenzollern Redoubt. West of the road to Lille a German mine was exploded, but the French occupied the crater. In the vicinity of Neuve Chapelle the Germans blew up an advance British position with its occupants.

Lens has been heavily bombarded by British batteries. In Champagne the German infantry, after a strenuous artillery preparation, penetrated French positions for a depth of two-thirds of a mile on a front of more than three-quarters of a mile and captured 737 officers and men, with some light artillery. This notable gain was made about eleven miles northwest of Rheims, in the sector between La Ville aux Bois and Pontavert.

The French artillery has bombarded enemy positions west of Noyelles, east of the Butte du Mesnil, and in the region of Massiges.

French infantry attacking with grenades recaptured part of a trench near the farm Maisons-de-Champagne, and south of St. Souplet a German trench was taken, with a number of prisoners.

In the wood of Le Prete a detachment of French infantry penetrated a German trench near Croix des Carmes along a front of about 200 yards. The saps were cleaned up and the party returned with twenty prisoners.

In Upper Alsace the French captured in grenade fighting a section of trench near Entrelarguel, east of Sepois. Strong German counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy loss by the barrier and rifle fire.

In Lorraine the French in a surprise night attack captured twenty prisoners west of Le Prete Forest.

In the Vosges a surprise attack at night on German trenches at Stossweier and Carspach yielded sixty prisoners, without any French loss.

In one of a series of aerial engagements near Verdun the Allies lost three machines. The German report says all of their machines returned safely, but several of the pilots were wounded in this fight. German battle aviators shot down a British monoplane near Wytschaete, and a biplane near La Bassée. Three German aeroplanes fell victims to British marksmanship in a series of air battles in one day in Artois. Thirty-one British airships raided a hostile railhead and billets at Carbin. In a fight in the air near Tournai each side lost one machine. French aviators dropped thirty shells of heavy caliber on the railroad station at Conflans, which burst into flames and in spite of a heavy cannonade all of the French machines returned safely.

Near Eriennes a French squadron put fifteen German airships to flight. In Champagne two German aeroplanes, and near Verdun three others were vanquished, but all came to the ground within the German lines. Six bombing aeroplanes with five double motor aeroplanes dropped forty-two shells on the station at Brieulles, northwest of Forges.

German reports tell of a British aeroplane shot down by Lieutenant Immelmann east of Arras, and one west of Bapaume. The occupants were dead. Lieutenant Boelke brought down two French aeroplanes, which fell behind the French lines northwest of Verdun. These achievements credit the officers named with ten and

eleven victories, respectively. After an aerial fight a British biplane was compelled to land west of Cambrai and its occupants were captured. North of Bapaume Lieutenant Legers shot down his fourth enemy aeroplane, in this case a British biplane. French aeroplanes were shot down northeast of Arras and near Sivry, on the Meuse. A large French battleplane fell to earth after an engagement north of Verdun and the occupants were captured.

THE EASTERN THEATER OF WAR.

On the Riga front there has been heavy firing south of Lake Babit. The Russian report tells of a brilliant little exploit by a Lettish detachment, which successfully raided a section of German trenches. A German force of some strength attempted to cross the Dvina near Schloss-Kockenhagen; on the north bank of the river, midway between Friederichstadt and Jacobstadt. The attempt failed. Russian cantonments northwest of Jacobstadt have been bombarded and the German heavy artillery has fired on Livenhof and the railway stations of Tsargrad and Nietzgal.

About Dvinsk outpost fighting is continuous. Near Illoukst a German outpost was destroyed and some prisoners taken.

There has been fresh activity in the Styrian region. Northwest of Olyk Station a German trench was invaded and the occupants bayoneted or captured. In the region of the upper Ikwa River the Russian fire turned back a strong German attack upon the Russian train line.

Northwest of Tarnopol an Austrian attack was repulsed by rifle fire.

Southwest of the village of Podkamen and on the middle Strypa, in Galicia, the Russian patrols continue their activity, but the actions do not develop into anything more serious than a vigorous reconnaissance, which seems to have failed to find any weak spot in the Austro-Hungarian line.

THE SOUTHERN THEATER OF WAR.

Despite difficult weather conditions in the high mountain regions the Italian outposts continue their activity. There have been small infantry encounters in the Lagarina Valley, Terragnolo Valley, in Val d'Assa, and Val Sugana, at Marter, two miles south of Roncagno. Some of the scouting detachments have crossed the great snow fields on skis. There have been sharp fights at the confluence of the two Lend torrents and on the Tofana di Massif.

On the Upper Isonzo gas bombs were employed in an Italian attack, which failed in the Rombon sector.

At the Tolmino bridgehead Italian artillery activity has again been intense and strong attacks attempted against the Plava section and the Gorizia bridgehead were repulsed.

There are conflicting reports from Carso Plateau, where an Italian report tells of an attack by a Queen's infantry brigade, which captured with the bayonet a strong redoubt near San Martino del Carso, with fifty-four prisoners and two machine-guns.

The Austrian account of the same battle says Infantry Regiment No. 46 repulsed the Italians, who stormed their position seven times. The Italian report mentions capturing Dante del Croviglio, an important element in the Austrian line of defense southeast of San Martino. The battle line in this region has changed very little for many months and is about one mile south of the Isonzo on the high plateau east of and across the river from Gradisca. The attack toward Trieste, when it begins to progress, must force its way through this very difficult terrain, unless a real success further north at Gorizia might result in turning the right flank of the Austrian positions on the Carso.

THE BALKAN THEATER OF WAR.

There has been some fighting between Austrian and Italian troops in Albania. Austrian forces advancing toward the south from Durazzo got in touch with Italian patrols, which, after some skirmishes, fell back in the direction of the Italian base at Avlona. The Italian outposts were encountered along the lower Semeni River forty miles south of Durazzo and was provided with artillery. After firing a few shots the force retreated to the heights north of Feres, where they made but a brief resistance. The next stage of the retreat carried the Italians across the Voynac River, where they destroyed all bridges. At this point the Austrian advance is within ten miles of Avlona, and it is apparent that the force is moving rapidly and in considerable force.

The region of the French-British zone north of Saloniki reports no activity whatever.

NAVAL NOTES OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The British Admiralty on March 11 announced that the torpedoboot destroyer Coquette, Lieut. Vere Seymour, R.N.R., in command, and H.M. torpedoboot No. 11, Lieut. John A. T. Legh, R.N., struck mines off the east coast and sunk. The casualties were: "The Coquette, an officer and twenty-one men, and the torpedoboot, three officers and twenty men." The normal complement of the Coquette was sixty men. Torpedoboot No. 11 ordinarily carried thirty-five men. The Coquette was built in 1897. She was 210 feet long and nineteen and one-half feet beam. She displaced 355 tons. Her armament consisted of one 12-pound gun, five 6-pound guns and two torpedo tubes. Torpedoboot No. 11 was built in 1906. She was 172 feet long and displaced 233 tons. She was armed with two 3-inch guns and three torpedo tubes. The strewing of mines may sink more war ships than submarines have.

The sinking without warning in the Havre Road on the night of March 9, of the neutral Norwegian sailing bark Silius has brought out a denial from the German government that the vessel was torpedoed from one of their submarines. All of the Americans aboard were saved. The Silius was not only an unarmed sailing ship, but bore the marks of her neutral nationality on her sides as is done by every neutral vessel leaving New York. The Silius was bound from New York to Havre.

Information has reached the government at Washington, it is said, that it was a German submarine, the U-39, which attacked the American oil steamship Petrolite off Alexandria, Egypt, last December, severely wounded one of her crew and robbed the American skipper of all his meats and fresh vegetables. The submarine which figured in that outrage upon an American vessel flew the Austrian flag and was believed by Captain Thompson and the others aboard the Petrolite to be a war vessel of that country.

An announcement of the Austrian Embassy on March 14, stated that a hostile submarine fired torpedoes, without the slightest warning, at the Austrian passenger steamship Daniel Erno on Feb. 13 and at the Austrian steamship Zagreb on Feb. 28 in the Adriatic off Cape

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Planka, near Spalato, Dalmatia. The statement added that these steamships, like all Austro-Hungarian merchantmen, were unarmed and escaped only by skillful maneuvering.

The Swedish government has decided to remove the German mine field off Falsterbo, which caused the loss of the steamship Martha. Several Swedish newspapers declare that the German object in the laying of these mines is to prevent all traffic between the Baltic and the North Sea.

Five German submarines of 1,000 tons displacement are going to the Dardanelles on their way to the Black Sea to aid Turkey to fight the Russian fleet, according to the London Daily Mail's Athens correspondent on March 14. This, the correspondent adds, is believed to be the reason why many mines and nets are being removed from the Dardanelles.

The Russian torpedoboat destroyer Leitenan Pushtchin has been sunk by a mine, according to a report from Sofia given out by the Overseas New Agency on March 11. Four officers and eleven sailors of the crew of the destroyer were rescued by Bulgarians. The Leitenan Pushtchin was 210 feet in length and displaced 326 tons. Her complement in peace times was sixty-seven men.

An official German communication, according to a Central News despatch from Amsterdam, says that on March 10, German seaplanes dropped bombs on a Russian squadron of one battle ship and five destroyers and on several Russian merchant ships in the Black Sea near Kali Akra Cape, on the coast of Bulgaria, about twenty-five miles northeast of Varna. It was observed that some of the destroyers were hit. Despite heavy shelling from the Russian warships, the communication adds, the seaplanes returned safely.

The Berlingske Tidende of Copenhagen, publishes a dispatch from Malmö, Sweden, which says that a German torpedoboat captured the Swedish brig Ynez off Landskrona, Sweden, and placed a prize crew abroad. The Swedish torpedoboat Regulus came up and drew attention to the fact that the capture of the Ynez was made half a mile within Swedish waters. The German commander thereupon made apologies and removed his crew, permitting the Ynez to proceed.

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen, March 16, says the Wolf Bureau, the German semi-official news agency, announces that Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz, German Minister of the Navy, has retired, and that Admiral von Capelle, director of Administration Department of the Admiralty, has been appointed his successor.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The new battleship Nevada, of 27,500 tons displacement, was placed in commission at Boston March 11. In the absence of her commander, Capt. William S. Sims, the signal for hoisting the national flag and the commission whip was given by Comdr. J. F. Tompkins, executive officer of the ship. The orders placing the Nevada in commission were read by Lieutenant Commander Hasbrouck, first aid to Capt. William Rush, commandant of the yard.

The name New Mexico is to be assigned to the U.S. dreadnaught No. 40, which will be launched at the New York Navy Yard this fall. New Mexico is the only state for which no battleship or armored cruiser has yet been named. Honorable Andrew A. Jones, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, writing of the reasons why he thought a new dreadnaught should be named for that state, gives facts showing the progress and development of New Mexico.

The Saratoga has been assigned to duty with the Pacific Reserve Fleet.

The Pittsburgh, at the Puget Sound Yard, will leave about March 20 for San Francisco and San Diego.

The E-2 was placed out of commission at the navy yard, March 13, 1916.

The New Orleans, now at the Puget Sound Yard, has been detached from duty with the Pacific Fleet and assigned to duty with the Pacific Reserve Fleet.

The Princeton has been ordered placed out of commission at the navy yard, Puget Sound.

The Mackenzie has been stricken from the Navy Register.

The Nevada has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

The E-2 has been ordered placed out of commission at the navy yard, New York, as soon as practicable.

The Secretary of the Navy said on March 11 that he had placed an order for eight of the new powerful searchlights invented by Heinrich Beck, German inventor, to go on board the battleship Pennsylvania, and that Mr. Beck's lights would be used also on board the battleships Nevada and Oklahoma.

Firing tests by the U.S. battleships New York and Arkansas at targets representing land fortifications, off Mobile, Ala., have been going on this week and the ships also are testing a new high explosive shell. Some

of the firing has been at a distance of eight miles from the targets.

A case of complete color blindness was discovered at the recruiting station of the U.S. Marine Corps in Philadelphia, Pa., recently, it is said, when Patrick McKenna, an applicant for enlistment, called off each green-tinted yarn skein used for the test, as "orange," or "yellow," when held up to his view. McKenna was rejected for color-blindness and advised to keep close to his room on March 17.

The Saratoga was placed in reserve at the navy yard, Puget Sound, March 11, 1916.

Government transportation will be available from Hampton Roads to Guantanamo and Haytian waters about March 24.

Battleship No. 43, to be built at the New York Navy Yard, will be named the Tennessee, it was announced March 15 by Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. A telegram despatched to Capt. Edward L. Beach, commanding the cruiser Tennessee, informed him that upon the return of his ship from South America the name will be changed to the Memphis.

Advices have been received from the Aeronautical Station, Pensacola, Fla., that the Navy aeroplane A-H-10, piloted by Lieut. E. O. McDonnell, while flying off Mobile was completely demolished by a collision with the mast of a schooner. The A-H-10 had been ordered to Mobile to participate in certain exercises in co-operation with the battleships Arkansas and New York. Lieutenant McDonnell was not seriously injured.

The U.S.S. Virginia is at Boston, Mass., to be laid up in ordinary. It is understood that while at the yard repairs will be made to one of her shafts which, it is understood, was badly damaged while she was in Cuban waters.

The submarine L-10, built by the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, was launched at Quincy, Mass., March 16. The vessel is eighty per cent completed. Miss Catherine Rush, daughter of Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, was the sponsor.

The U.S. destroyer Stewart left San Diego, Cal., March 16 for Ensenada, Lower California, where there is a colony of 100 Americans, who fear that the Carranza garrison may revolt and take up Villa's cause. A wireless message was received from the Stewart saying that all was quiet at Ensenada. Gen. Esteban Cantu, in command of the Ensenada, Mexican garrison, is said to be friendly toward the American there.

The new torpedoboat destroyer Porter made a high speed run at the rate of 30.77 knots, more than a full knot in excess of contract requirements, on her standardization trials off the Maine coast on March 11. In addition, it was said by those on board that she had come well within contract requirements in her fuel consumption tests. The Porter was required to make 29½ knots. Her fastest mile was not only well above this, but the average of her five top speed runs was 30.04 knots, and in her full power endurance test for four hours she averaged 29.59 knots.

THE CAMPAIGN IN HAYTI.

Secretary Daniels has received the following official letter from Col. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., with regard to an alleged interview on the campaign in Hayti.

"Having been informed by a friend in Washington that certain papers had published an interview alleged to have been given by me on the subject of the campaign in North Hayti, and, in this alleged interview, stating that the Haytian dead amounted to more than five hundred, I desire to state that there is no truth in the statements. I gave no interview in Washington, New York or any other place on the subject of the campaign. I have written letters to commercial houses enquiring about the industrial conditions, with a view to engaging in trade with Hayti. In these letters I have touched upon the conditions as to order, transportation, the natural fertility and wealth of the country. I have explained the duties of the gendarmerie and have expressed belief in the ultimate prosperity of the country. I have expressed my admiration for the courage and endurance of the men under my command, and of this I am more than proud.

"When you asked me the number of Haytians killed in the campaign, you will recall that I answered that it was impossible to tell as the reports made to me did not include the wounded. The reason for this being that the Haytians hid their wounded and afterwards neglected them, from which cause many of them probably died from infected wounds. The only dead I know of personally were those killed in my immediate front. I do not believe I saw more than ten and, taking the exaggerated estimates of the loyal Haytians, I should say not more than forty. I was operating over an area of about six hundred square miles, but I have no reason to believe that the reports made to me by my subordinates were not correct and the total number reported was less than 165, as well as I remember at this time. When asked what our casualties were I have told the right number as the reports had already been published. In conclusion permit me to say that I have some reason to believe that the story was intended to injure me at this time."

BOUQUETS FOR OUR MARINES.

Navy Department, March 13, 1916.

Upon his return to this country after being relieved by Capt. Hamilton D. South, U.S.M.C., at Managua, Nicaragua, C.A., Capt. P. M. Rixey, Jr., who has been commandant of the Marine Detachment in Nicaragua, was the recipient of an appreciative letter from President Adolfo Diaz of Nicaragua, under date of January 8, 1916, as follows:

My dear Captain Rixey:

This letter is an official testimony of my highest appreciation of you as commander of the marine detachment that constitutes the Guard of the American Legation, and it is also an expression of my highest personal satisfaction for my pleasant relations with a gentleman of your merits.

It is notorious that the American marine detachment which has been under your worthy command in Nicaragua for two and a half years not only fulfills the purpose of its creation as regards the American Legation, but that it is also a sure token of guaranty for the maintenance of the order and peace of this republic.

But the permanence of the marines in this country would not fulfill so thoroughly all the aforesaid conditions if they were not under chiefs of your exquisite culture, fine prudence and recognized professional ability, qualifications these which constitute true titles of excellence, and which, in the same way that they have made you fulfill in a most worthy manner your delicate duties in Nicaragua, winning for you the general sympathies and appreciation, will always, I hope, serve you to attain to higher triumphs, which you so greatly deserve, in the course of your military career.

In taking farewell from Nicaragua you carry with you the

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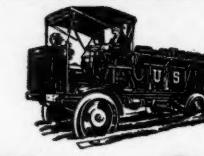
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appreciation of my government, which has benefited by the laudable fulfilment of your important charge, and my personal appreciation for the invariable proofs of your distinguished friendship; and, besides, the cordial esteem of the Nicaraguan society, who will always remember you and your worthy wife with pleasure as a just appreciation of the esteemed merits of you both. * * *

I am, sincerely your friend,

ADOLFO DIAZ.

NAVY CRUISES FOR CIVILIANS.

Following out the line of instruction adopted by the War Department for the training of business men at military camps, the Navy Department has arranged for the instruction of civilians aboard ships of the Navy, on a four weeks cruise. The object of the cruise is to equip men to act as reserves in time of war or national emergency by giving them a course of training on war ships under naval officers and under naval conditions. The Department has decided that the training cruise will start on August 15 and continue until September 12. It is probable that reserve battleships will be detailed for this cruise and apportioned according to the number of applicants accepted from each district on the Atlantic coast. New York, Boston, Newport, Philadelphia, Norfolk and possibly Charleston will be the probable starting points.

The following outline of the cruise has been tentatively adopted:

Recruits for the cruise to be citizens of the United States between the ages of 19 and 45 and must be able to pass a prescribed physical examination. They must demonstrate to the recruiting officer that they possess some nautical knowledge or have had some technical training which would fit them for service in the Navy.

Applicants who qualify will sign an application blank \$30, which will cover the cost of his subsistence and the necessary clothing outfit. Should the actual cost of subsistence and clothing be less the difference will be refunded.

FORT HANCOCK NOTES.

Fort Hancock, N.J., March 14, 1916.

Lieut. C. Q. Wright, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wright gave a dinner in New York on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Brinton, of Fort Totten; Capt. and Mrs. Arthur N. Tasker, of Fort Wood, and Chaplain and Mrs. Julian E. Yates. Capt. Granville Sevier returned to the post on Thursday after a brief visit in Washington, D.C. Mr. Bowen, of New York, was the guest last week of Lieut. and Mrs. Marcellus H. Thompson.

Capt. Nelson Gepen was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Barclay Parsons for dinner at the Rumson club on Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. M. H. Thompson entertained Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Henderson at dinner on Friday. Miss Eleanor Griffith, of Fort Totten, N.Y., is visiting Mrs. L. H. Murphy.

Mrs. John I. Thompson spent the week-end with her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. M. H. Thompson. Major Westervelt was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Selby H. Frank for dinner on Sunday. Mr. J. O. Humbert, of Indianapolis, Ind., spent Sunday with his brother, Lieut. George F. Humbert.

Capt. Nelson Gepen's guests for the supper which followed the bowling on Monday night were Major and Mrs. Young, Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau, Chaplain and Mrs. Yates, Mrs. M. H. Thompson, Mrs. Follett Bradley, Lieuts. and Mesdames Dodson, Appling, Humbert and Frank, and Lieutenants Montgomery, Blackmore, Kimball and Leavenworth.

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Ajax, sailed March 14 from Shanghai, China, for Nagasaki, Japan.

Jacob Jones, arrived March 14 at Newport, R.I.

Jupiter, sailed March 14 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va.

Nereus, arrived March 14 at Guam.

Padeach, arrived March 13 at Cienfuegos, Cuba.

Sterling, sailed March 15 from the Cape Verde Islands for Las Palmas, Canaries.

Farragut, sailed March 15 from San Pedro, Cal., for the Mare Island Yard.

Jason, arrived March 15 at the Norfolk Yard.

Montana, arrived March 14 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Pearl and K-6, arrived March 15 at Pensacola, Fla.

Preston and Reid, arrived March 15 at Key West, Fla.

Tennessee, sailed March 15 from Port of Spain, Trinidad.

for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Virginia, arrived March 15 at the Boston Yard.
Kanawha, arrived March 16 at the Norfolk Yard.
McCall, sailed from Boston for New York March 17.
Chester, arrived at Monrovia March 16.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 10.—Lieut. (J.G.) J. A. L. Zenor and Ensign H. L. White detached Supply; to Asiatic Station.
P.A. Surg. W. G. Steadman detached Navy Recruiting Station, Detroit, Mich.; to Saturn.
Btsn. E. R. Wroughton detached Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.; to receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal.
Gun. J. J. Alexander detached Maine April 10, 1916; to flagship, Pacific Fleet.
Gun. J. J. Delany to Illinois.
Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Cavite, P.I., March 9, 1916:
Lieut. Harvey Delano detached aid on staff, Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet; to Palos.
Lieut. S. W. Cake detached Palos; to Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.
Ensign W. E. Malloy detached Mohican; to Bainbridge.
Ensign Roy Dudley detached Abarenda; to Monadnock.
Ensign W. B. Jupp detached Bainbridge; to Abarenda.
Ensign H. P. Samson detached Brooklyn; to Monterey.
P.A. Surg. J. J. A. McMullen to Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.
Ast. Surg. D. C. Post detached Quirós; to Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.
Ast. Paymr. C. W. Edge to Monterey.
Ast. Paymr. S. J. Brune to Cincinnati.
Ast. Paymr. J. J. Gaffney detached Cincinnati; to home and wait orders.
Note.—Btsn. Walter B. Meeteer, retired, died at Washington, D.C., March 8, 1916.
Chief Pay Clerk C. C. Alger died at Boston, Mass., March 7, 1916.

MARCH 11.—Lieut. C. R. Clark detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to charge of Naval Radio Station, Sayville, N.Y.
Ensign T. B. Thompson to connection L-9 and duty on board when commissioned.

Surg. J. S. Woodward to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.
Chief Gun. Thomas Hurd detached Illinois April 1, 1916; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Pay Clerk J. C. Masters detached Minnesota March 15, 1916; to Iris April 1, 1916.

Pay Clerk Orley Tagland detached Iris; to home and wait orders.

MARCH 12—No orders.

MARCH 14.—Comdr. D. W. Knox detached office of Naval Intelligence, April 20, 1916; to Commandant, Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz detached Glacier; to Pittsburgh.

Lieut. J. S. Woods detached Georgia; to Pittsburgh as engineer officer, April 5, 1916.

Lieut. W. P. Gaddis detached Maryland; to Pittsburgh.
Lieut. (J.G.) W. S. Haas detached E-2; to Fulton.
Lieut. (J.G.) L. J. Gulliver detached Salem; to Georgia.
Lieut. (J.G.) T. N. Alford detached South Wellsfleet Radio Station; to Ranger as executive officer.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. H. Miles detached Ranger; to connection fitting out Pennsylvania and duty on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. L. Kerley detached Vermont; to Tennessee.
Lieut. (J.G.) M. D. Gilmore detached 3d Division, Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet; to G-2.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. M. Cooke detached command E-2; to Salem.
Ensign R. B. Daughtry granted sick leave one month.

Ensign L. J. Wiltse detached San Diego; to Yorktown.

Ensigns R. J. Jondreau and A. G. Hatch detached Buffalo; to Pittsburgh.

P.A. Surg. H. L. Dillard detached Celtic; to home and wait orders.

P.A. Surg. C. B. Munger detached Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to Pittsburgh.

Asst. Surg. Frederick Ceres detached Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.; to Celtic.

P.A. Paymr. E. G. Morsell detached assistant to general storekeeper; to commissary and pay officer of Naval Prison, yard craft, auxiliaries, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., and additional duty on South Dakota.

P.A. Paymr. U. R. Zivnuska detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., and South Dakota; to Pittsburgh.

Chap. H. M. T. Pearce detached Virginia; to temporary duty receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; connection crew for Oklahoma and on board when commissioned.

Civil Engr. P. J. Bean to home and wait orders.

Chief Pay Clerk J. E. Bibb detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Nevada.

MARCH 15.—Ensign F. C. Huntoon detached Tennessee; to sick leave six weeks.

Chief Mach. K. D. Grant detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., April 15, 1916; to Illinois.

Note.—The following have been appointed as acting pay clerks from March 15, 1916, and assigned to duty as follows: Carlton R. Eagle to receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; Blaine Hunter to receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; R. B. Langford to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.; F. P. Kenny to receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; C. E. Swithenback to receiving ship at San Francisco; E. L. Gray to receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; S. B. Deal to receiving ship at Philadelphia; L. C. Fuller to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.; S. V. Dunham to receiving ship at Puget Sound; T. L. Sorrell to receiving ship at New York; S. E. Smith to receiving ship at San Francisco; Harry Atwood to receiving ship at Norfolk; R. L. Walford to receiving ship at Norfolk; F. M. Conrad to receiving ship at Norfolk; M. A. Thompson to receiving ship at San Francisco; R. J. Dindot to receiving ship at Norfolk; C. W. Le Roy to receiving ship at San Francisco; V. V. M. Boggs to receiving ship at Boston; J. L. Cash to receiving ship at Norfolk; C. W. Baker to receiving ship at Boston; R. B. Hurst to Asiatic Station; V. L. Marsh to receiving ship at Norfolk; C. W. Brown to receiving ship at Boston; E. E. Mullen to receiving ship at Norfolk; A. C. Bridges to receiving ship at Norfolk.

MARCH 16.—Lieut. C. R. Robinson detached Washington; to connection fitting out Pennsylvania and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. William Baggaley detached naval station, Guantanomo, Cuba, about April 10; to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. G. P. Brown detached Nashville, April 21; to Rhode Island May 10, 1916.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. A. Burg detached New London Ship and Engine Building Company, Groton, Conn.; to Oklahoma.

Lieut. (J.G.) P. M. Bates detached command F-1; to Cheyenne.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. B. Berry detached command F-2; to Cheyenne.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. B. Strickland detached North Carolina; to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Lieuts. (J.G.) N. B. Chase, G. S. Gillespie, E. H. McKittrick, R. T. Young and J. C. Montfort detached North Carolina; to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Lieut. (J.G.) T. L. Gatch detached Princeton; to treatment Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. E. Cheadle commissioned from June 8, 1915.

Ensign A. S. Walton detached F-2; to Cheyenne.

Ensign E. L. Vanderkloot detached F-1; to Cheyenne.

Ensign H. B. Cecil to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola.

Surg. W. H. Bell detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., April 1; to Wyoming, April 16, 1916.

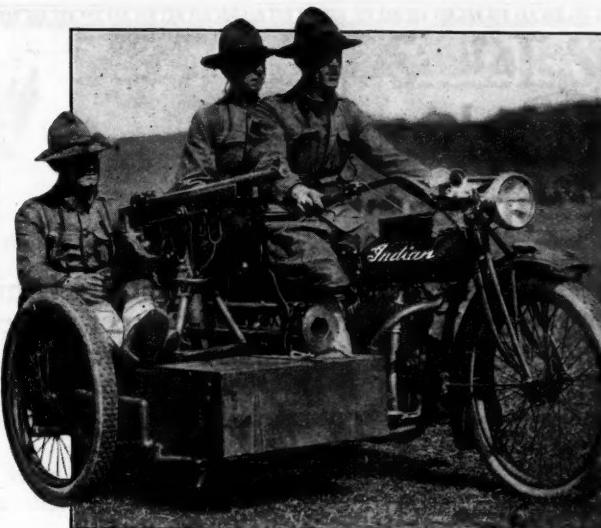
P.A. Paymr. I. D. Coyle detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Supply.

Chief Mach. J. H. Morrison detached Illinois, April 15, 1916; to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Pay Clerk H. L. Miller, retired, placed on retired list of officers of the Navy from March 9, 1916; to home.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Manila, P.I., March 16, 1916.

Lieut. (J.G.) M. P. Rebo detached First Submarine Division, Asiatic Fleet, and B-1; to Monadnock.



Indian in use by New York State National Guard.

The Important Dispatches of the Commanding Officer

must be delivered in the quickest possible time. The scouting party must have swift, reliable locomotion. Field work must be done with precision, without delay.

Most of the European armies, to effectively accomplish this work, use the BEST motorcycle—the

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81 steel drop forgings in the 1916 Indian make it the strongest, most durable motorcycle in the world.

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Ensign H. F. Kingman detached Monadnock; to home and wait orders.
Ensign M. O. Cheek detached Monocacy; to home and wait orders.

Ensign C. A. Lockwood additional duty B-1.

Ensign H. G. Gates detached Monterey; to Monocacy.

Ast. Surg. A. W. Culver detached naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to Calos.

Ast. Surg. H. W. B. Turner detached naval station, Olongapo, P.I.; to Monocacy.

Ast. Surg. W. L. Mann detached Helena; to naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Acting Ast. Dental Surg. J. A. Mahoney detached Brooklyn; to home and wait orders.

Acting Ast. Dental Surg. M. E. Harrison detached naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to Brooklyn.

Chief Gun. H. A. Nevin detached naval station, Olongapo, P.I.; to home and wait orders.

Pay Clerk John Flynn detached Wilmington; to Monadnock.

one by one and then demolishing the hull. The John Bossert caught fire and sank off the Atlantic Highlands when attempting to make New York. The crew was rescued by Coast Guard boats.

The Coast Guard cutter Mohawk destroyed a dangerous wreck off the Long Island coast, N.Y., March 11. The Mohawk also attacked the wreck of the three-masted ship Shenandoah, off Long Beach, but after destroying two-thirds of the wreck she was compelled to return to port to obtain a fresh supply of mines. She finally blew the wreck to pieces.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. E. Blake, Jr. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—One of commission. South Baltimore, Md.

ANDROSCOGGIN—1st Lieut. H. G. Fisher. Boston, Mass.

APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. F. L. Austin. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. San Francisco, Calif.

CALUMET—Master's Mate Judson Thurber. New York.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

COMANCHE—1st Lieut. H. Ulke. Galveston, Texas.

DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Calif.

GRESHAM—Capt. H. C. Camden. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Myers. Philadelphia, Pa.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Calif.

HUDSON—Master's Mate Axel Foss. New York.

ITASCA—1st Lieut. E. S. Addison. San Juan, P.R.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed. San Francisco, Calif.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. C. M. Gabbett. New York.

MANNING—Capt. S. B. Winram. Astoria, Ore.

MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden. Station N, New York city.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.

OSSIPEE—Capt. Randolph Ridgely. Portland, Me.

PALMICO—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. P. H. Uberroth. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. A. L. Lewis. Halifax, N.S.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. W. Pope. Neal Bay, Wash.

TALLAPOOSA—Capt. K. W. Perry. Mobile, Ala.

TAMPA—Capt. C. Satterlee. New York, N.Y.

THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown. Honolulu, H.T.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. L. Sill. Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGA—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Seattle, Wash.

WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate G. D. Robinson. Boston, Mass.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. E. Macconn. Baltimore, Md.

YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.

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COAST GUARD NOTES.

The U.S. Coast Guard cutter Mohawk completed the destruction of the schooner John Bossert, northeast of Scotland Lightship, N.Y., on March 10. The work was carried on with considerable sea running. The Mohawk detonated fifteen gun cotton mines on the Bossert's hull, tearing out the vessel's spars

New Fashions for Early Spring



WE announce a display of Early Spring fashions for Women and Misses in new and correct modes. The display includes Tailleur Costumes, Dinner and Dance Gowns, Afternoon, Outing and Sport Apparel, Coats for Utility and Dress Wear, Separate Skirts and Blouses.



Frocks, for Daytime wear in individual styles and varied materials, \$24.50, 39.50 to 79.50.

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BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 4850, Mr. Warren.—Authorizing the President of the United States to commission the commanding general and the adjutant general of the Militia of the Territory of Hawaii.

S. 4861, Mr. Nelson.—For a U.S. Naval Reserve. Same as H.R. 13002.

INCREASE MILITARY ACADEMY CADETS.

S. 4876, Mr. Chamberlain.—That the Corps of Cadets at the U.S. Military Academy shall hereafter consist of two from each congressional district, two from each territory, four from the District of Columbia, two from natives of Porto Rico, four from each state at large, and sixty from the United States at large. They shall be appointed by the President and shall, with the exception of the sixty appointed from the U.S. at large, be actual residents of the congressional or territorial district, or of the District of Columbia, or of the island of Porto Rico, or of the states, respectively, from which they purport to be appointed: Provided, That so much of the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1915 (Thirty-eighth Statute at Large, page 1128), as provides for the admission of a successor to any cadet who shall have finished three years of his course at the academy be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 2. That the President is hereby authorized to appoint cadets to the U.S. Military Academy from among enlisted men of the Regular Army between the ages of nineteen and twenty-two years who have served as enlisted men not less than one year, to be selected under such regulations as the President may prescribe, at the rate of one for each regiment of the mobile army and equivalent units of organizations of other arms, and the Corps of Cadets is hereby increased to the number necessary to provide for maintaining hereafter one representative of each organization as herein prescribed.

Sec. 3. That, under such regulations as the President shall prescribe, the increase in the number of cadets provided for by this act shall be divided into four annual increments, which shall be as nearly equal as practicable and be equitably distributed among the sources from which appointments are authorized.

S. 4888, Mr. Sheppard.—To prevent and punish the desecration, mutilation or improper use within the District of Columbia of the flag of the U.S. of America.

COAST GUARD PERSONNEL BILL.

S. 4894, Mr. Ransdell.—To properly organize the personnel of the Coast Guard as a part of the military forces of the U.S., as now provided by law, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to fix and determine the several grades and ratings for warrant officers, petty officers and other enlisted men of the Coast Guard: Provided, That the base rate of pay for any additional grade or rating established under this section shall not exceed the base rate of pay for similar grades or ratings in the Navy.

Sec. 2. That any commissioned or warrant officer, petty officer or other enlisted man in the Coast Guard may be assigned to any duty which may be necessary for the proper conduct of the Coast Guard, and the Secretary of the Treasury may, when the interest of humanity and commerce require, man any Coast Guard station during the entire year or any portion thereof, maintain any established house of refuge as a Coast Guard station, and change, establish and fix the limits of Coast Guard districts and divisions.

Sec. 3. That no officer or enlisted man in active service who

shall be absent from duty on account of disease or injury resulting from his own intemperate use of drugs or alcoholic liquors or other misconduct shall receive pay for the period of such absence, whether such disease or injury was contracted or incurred before or after the passage of this act, the time so absent and the cause thereof to be ascertained under such procedure and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 4. That hereafter all vacancies in the grade of constructor in the Coast Guard shall be filled in accordance with the Act approved July 1, 1898.

Sec. 5. That enlisted men of the Coast Guard not under instruction or diving for practice shall, when employed in submarine diving, receive extra compensation therefor at the rate of \$1.20 per hour for the actual time so employed under water.

Sec. 6. That enlisted men of the Coast Guard, after having qualified as gun pointers according to the standards of marksmanship and rules that may be prescribed from time to time by the captain commandant, who are regularly detailed as gun pointers by the commanding officer of the vessel, shall receive monthly, in addition to the pay of their respective ratings, extra pay as follows: Secondary gun pointers, first class, \$4; second class, \$2. Extra pay shall be allowed a gun pointer during such time only as he remains qualified, and only while he is regularly detailed as a gun pointer at a gun of the class at which he qualified. Prizes, trophies and badges for excellence in gunnery exercises and target practice may be issued to the personnel of the Coast Guard under such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 7. That an enlisted man of the Coast Guard shall have credited to his account at the beginning of the first year of his first enlistment the sum of \$45, and at the beginning of each subsequent year of enlistment or service the sum of \$20, for uniform clothing, and the amount so credited shall be paid to him upon his discharge if he is entitled to an honorable discharge: Provided, That when a person enlists for a period longer than one year he shall receive the amount credited to him for clothing at the end of each year prior to the expiration of the term of his enlistment, but at the expiration of his term, or if sooner discharged, he shall not receive said amount unless he is entitled to an honorable discharge: Provided further, That when a person enlists in the Coast Guard who has not been enlisted in the Revenue Cutter Service between April 16, 1908, and Jan. 28, 1915, even though he has had previous service in the Life-Saving Service, such enlistment shall be deemed his first year of enlistment for the purpose of crediting his account for uniform clothing.

S. 4991, Mr. Cummins.—To increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia, and provide for paying officers and men. This measure is one of fifty-one sections and is in line with previously introduced bills to pay the Militia without federalizing it.

S. 4998, Mr. Sheppard.—That hereafter there shall be detailed, under present regulations, to educational institutions complying with all necessary requirements, one officer for each 400 students under military training in said institution, and one non-commissioned officer for each 100 students under military training.

S. 5045, Mr. Smith.—To appoint Chaille H. Evans second lieutenant of Infantry, and place him on the retired list of the Army as second lieutenant of Infantry (with accompanying papers).

S. 5046, Mr. Hughes.—To authorize the President of the U.S. to appoint pay clerks, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., as second lieutenants, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

S. 5048, Mr. Sheppard.—To provide adequate supply depots

and terminal facilities at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Appropriates \$750,000.

S. 5049, Mr. Shepard.—For enlarging the military reservation of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, \$800,000.

S. 5052, Mr. Hardwick.—That the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to detail, for service as instructor in military tactics, one or more commissioned officers of the U.S. Army to every college and school in the United States in which there are as many as fifty male students fifteen years of age and over in all cases where the college or school authorities make application for said detail, under the provisions of this act, and accompany such application with a statement signed by fifty or more of such students that they desire to become a part of the reserve forces of the U.S. Army, under the provisions of this act. *

S. 5054, Mr. Warren.—To provide for the purchase of a site and for the establishment of naval and aviation academy in the Territory of Hawaii, and appropriating therefor \$5,000,000.

H.J. Res. 173, Mr. Bennett.—Directing the Secretary of the Navy to accept the Marjorie Sterrett battleship fund.

H.J. Res. 174, Mr. Loud.—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to sell any or all of the auxiliary ships of the Navy classified as colliers, transports, tenders, supply ships, special types and hospital ships, which are eighteen years and over in age, which he deems unsuited to present needs of the Navy and which can be disposed of at an advantageous price, which shall not be less than fifty per cent. of their original cost; the money obtained from such sale to be covered into the Treasury and made available at once for the construction and equipment of such new naval auxiliary ships as shall be recommended by the General Board and approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

H.J. Res. 175, Mr. Loud.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to sell any or all of the Army transports and supply ships, which are eighteen years and over in age, which he deems unsuited to present needs of the Army, and which can be disposed of at an advantageous price, which shall not be less than fifty per centum of their original cost. The money obtained from such sale to be covered into the Treasury and made available at once for the construction and equipment of such new Army auxiliary ships as shall be recommended by the General Board and approved by the Secretary of War.

H.J. Res. 179, Mr. Cary.—Directing the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to take possession of all arms and ammunition and munitions of war within the U.S. and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay for same.

H. Res. 168, Mr. Dyer.—Directing the Secretary of State to furnish the House certain information regarding the interception of ships from neutral countries to the U.S., etc.

H. Res. 169, Mr. Van Dyke.—That hereafter no enlisted man in the service of the U.S., the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, respectively, whether a non-commissioned officer, musician or private, shall be detailed, ordered or permitted to leave his post to engage in any pursuit, business or performance of any labor in civil life, for emolument, hire or otherwise, when the same shall interfere with the customary employment and regular engagement of local civilians in their respective arts, trades or professions.

H.R. 12956, Mr. Dyer.—That an Army reserve be formed from the men who have served in the U.S. Army. Men who have served fifteen years to retire on one-half pay of the rank and grade held by them at the time of retirement and the allowances as now provided by the law, and to serve with the reserves for a period of fifteen years; men who have served twenty years to retire on two-thirds pay of the rank and grade held by them at the time of retirement and the allowances as now provided by law, and to serve with the reserves for a period of ten years; men who have served twenty-five years to retire on three-fourths pay of the rank and grade held by them at the time of retirement and the allowances as now provided by law, and to serve with the reserves for a period of five years: Provided, That in computing length of service for retirement credit for double time shall be given to those who honorably served ninety days or more in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the U.S., either as a regular or volunteer, during the War with Spain or the Philippine insurrection or in China, between April 21, 1898, and July 4, 1902, inclusive, service to be computed from date of enlistment to date of discharge.

TO CREATE A NAVAL RESERVE.

H.R. 13002, Mr. Miller of Minnesota.—That in addition to the naval forces of the U.S. already existing there is hereby created and established a naval force to be known as the U.S. Naval Reserve.

The U.S. Naval Reserve shall consist of 15,000 men, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, who shall enlist to serve during a period of three years under regulations for drill and discipline to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to establish at convenient places in the U.S. one or more battalions of the U.S. Naval Reserve, each battalion to consist of at least four divisions and not more than eight, and each division shall consist of not more than one hundred men and not less than forty.

To the command of each battalion the Secretary of the Navy shall assign an officer of the U.S. Navy of suitable rank; and in addition to the enlisted men herein provided the Secretary of the Navy shall appoint the following civilian officers for each battalion, namely, one battalion commander, rank of commander; one executive officer, navigating officer, ordnance officer, Engineer officer, surgeon and paymaster, each with rank of lieutenant commander; one signal officer, rank of lieutenant (junior grade); one assistant surgeon; one aid, rank of ensign; and one assistant paymaster; also the following divisional officers: One lieutenant, one lieutenant (junior grade), and one ensign for each division of the battalion.

Cheif petty officers and petty officers shall be appointed in conformity with rules and regulations governing the Navy.

The officers of each battalion shall receive commissions from the Secretary of the Navy upon passing examination, commissions to be at all times subject to revocation upon recommendation of a court of inquiry. Officers of the naval militia of the several states at the time of the passage of this act shall be first entitled to appointment, upon examination.

The battalion officers shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy and hold commissions during good behavior, and promotions shall be made in conformity with regulations of the Navy.

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to station at each port of the U.S. where the headquarters of a battalion of U.S. Naval Reserves are established, one or more vessels of the Navy, as may be required, for the use of such naval reserve, and may detail an officer and such enlisted men from the Navy as may be required to care for and render efficient at all times the vessel or vessels so stationed; and such enlisted men so detailed shall be in addition to the number of men constituting the regular naval service.

The Secretary of the Navy is directed to provide naval reserve battalions with uniforms and clothing for enlisted men, arms, guns, equipment, supplies and ammunition for drills and service.

An examining board of not less than three officers of the Navy shall pass upon the qualifications of candidates for commissions in the Naval Reserve.

Regular and periodical drill is provided for. While not engaged in the active service of the U.S. officers of the Naval Reserve shall be entitled to receive monthly pay amounting to one-fifth that paid officers of the Navy of corresponding rank; and enlisted men of the Naval Reserve shall receive monthly pay equal to one-quarter of that paid enlisted men of the Navy of the same class.

In emergency and in time of war the Naval Reserve shall at all times be subject to be ordered into active service of the U.S.

The bill appropriates \$1,400,000. All acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are repealed. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage.

H.R. 13047, Mr. Matthews.—Authorizing the establishment of plant at or near Defiance, Ohio, for the manufacture of

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H.R. 13115, Mr. Hayden.—To provide for the organization of reserves when the National Guard is in the service of the U.S. That when the National Guard of any state, territory or the District of Columbia is ordered into the service of the U.S. there shall be immediately organized in such state, territory or district one reserve battalion for each regiment of infantry, cavalry or artillery ordered into the service of the U.S. and such reserve battalion shall constitute the fourth battalion of any such regiment. Reserve battalions shall consist of four companies of such strength as may be prescribed by the President of the U.S. When three or more regiments of the National Guard of any state, territory or district are in the service of the U.S., the reserve battalions of such regiments may be organized into provisional regiments and higher units. If for any reason there are not enough voluntary enlistments to keep the reserve battalions at the prescribed strength a sufficient number of the unorganized militia shall be called into the service of the U.S. to maintain each of such battalions at its proper strength. As vacancies occur in any National Guard organization in the service of the U.S., from death or other causes, men shall be transferred from the reserve battalions to the organizations in the field so that such organizations shall always be maintained at war strength. Officers for the reserve battalions or regiments shall be assigned from the officers' reserve corps of the state in which the battalions are organized. Officers and non-commissioned officers returned to their home stations because of their inability to perform active field service may be assigned to the reserve battalion for duty, and all soldiers invalided home shall be assigned to and carried on the rolls of the reserve battalion until ready for return to duty or until discharged.

H.R. 13158, Mr. Van Dyke.—For the appointment of John P. Markoe as second lieutenant in the U.S. Army.

H.R. 13167, Mr. Kalanianaole.—To provide for a military road around the island of Oahu, T.H.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 16, 1916.
The funeral services of the late Rear Admiral Asa Walker, U.S.N., took place here on Friday last from his residence on Murray Hill. Chaplain H. H. Clarke, U.S.N., a personal friend, officiated.

Serg. Middleton Semmes Guest, U.S.N., and Mrs. Guest, of Wardour, near Annapolis, are spending some time at Atlantic City. Miss Adele Sydney Burleson, daughter of Postmaster General A. S. Burleson, has been visiting friends at the Naval Academy. Capt. William L. Howard, U.S.N., and Mrs. Howard, who have been visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Charles C. Gill, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gill, have returned to their home in Portsmouth, N.H.

Congressman John C. Linthicum, of Maryland, has nominated John Stanley Harrison as principal appointee to the Naval Academy as midshipman, and as alternates, first, William F. A. Mullen; second, Hugh Peters; third, William L. Shultz, Jr. They are all of Baltimore City.

Lenten services at the Naval Academy chapel, held on Wednesdays and Fridays, are well attended. A sounding board has been placed over the pulpit in the chapel, and the results promise to correct the defect in the acoustics of the building.

Contrary to usual custom in late years, Chaplain Sydney K.

Evans, U.S.N., now on duty at the Naval Academy, says that there will be hope by the midshipmen during Lent.

Mrs. Charles C. Gill, wife of Lieutenant Gill, U.S.N., on Monday entertained at a card party. Mrs. C. M. James, wife of Lieutenant James, U.S.N., was hostess at tea on Tuesday. Mrs. John Collins, of Seattle, Wash., mother of Mrs. James, poured tea; Mrs. George W. Kenyon, wife of Lieutenant Kenyon, U.S.N., assisted.

Mr. Ralph Foster, a brother of Instr. C. H. Foster, of the Naval Academy, was the only American on board the P. and O. steamer Majola, which struck a mine last week off Dover, England. Mr. Foster was picked up by a boat a half hour after the explosion of the mine. He was on his way to Egypt to engage in hospital work under the Y.M.C.A.

The skating rink session at the Naval Academy has proved a decided social success. On Monday 200 enjoyed this sport in the armory of the Academy and incidentally helped to swell the funds of the Navy Relief Association. Mrs. Roland Curtin and Mrs. Donavin received the tickets; Mesdames Roy C. Smith, Wat T. Cluverius, Wallace and Miss Stockton attended the ice cream tables; Mrs. Harley H. Christy and Mrs. H. H. Clark had charge of a tea table.

The remains of the late Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman, leader of the Naval Academy band, have been removed from St. Mary's Cemetery and reinterred in the Naval Cemetery, opposite the Naval Academy.

The gymnasium meet here, March 11, between the Naval Academy and Haverford College resulted in a victory for the Navy by a score of 15 to 39. The standing of the midshipmen in each event follows: Horizontal bar—Hardison, 1st; Clifford, 3d. Side horse—Benson, 1st; Murray, 2d. Parallel bars—Berwind, 1st; Nichols, 3d. Flying rings—Council, 1st; Jackson, 3d. Tumbling—Clarke, 1st. Club swinging—Fallon, 1st; Bledsoe, 2d.

The Cornell fencers were badly beaten by the Naval Academy fencers here on March 11, winning but one of the nine bouts. Two of its fencers, da Costa and De Lima, showed flashes of good form, but were wanting in consistency. White did the best work for the Naval Academy, winning all of his bouts by wide margins.

The following is the schedule for baseball at the Naval Academy this season: March 22, West Va. Wesleyan; March 25, Penn. University; March 29, Villa Nova; March 30, Md. Agricultural College; April 1, Amherst; April 5, Lafayette; April 6, Georgetown; April 8, Williams; April 12, Cornell; April 13, Tufts; April 15, Colgate; April 19, Harvard; April 20, Holy Cross; April 22, Lehigh; April 26, Trinity; April 27, Fordham; April 29, North Carolina; May 3, Va. Military Institute; May 4, A. and M. of North Carolina; May 6, Bucknell; May 10, Catholic University; May 11, Pittsburgh; May 13, Johns Hopkins; May 17, Georgetown; May 18, St. John's College; May 20, Catholic University; May 24, Mt. St. Joseph's; May 27, Army.

The Anacostia boat club of Washington will row the Navy University eight in the opening event of the aquatic season. It was officially announced on Monday.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 14, 1916.

Col. and Mrs. Stuart and Col. and Mrs. Walker entertained on Tuesday with a supper party, followed by bridge. The party was given at the quarters of Col. and Mrs. Stuart, and the guests were Cols. and Mesdames Townsley, Flebiger, Gordon, Wilcox, Holt and Tschappat, Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody, Lieuts. and Mesdames Manley and Morrison, Misses Richardson, Farman and Swift, Chaplain Silver, Captain Alexander and Lieutenant Richardson. Prizes were won by Mesdames Townsley, Flebiger, Manley and Morrison, Colonel Flebiger and Lieutenant Richardson. Mrs. Morrison entertained on Thursday with four tables of bridge for her guest, Mrs. C. H. Jafrey, of Stamford, Conn. Other ladies playing were Mesdames Townsley, Gordon, Wilcox, Lockwood, Holt, Reilly, Estes, Bubb, Catts, Holmer, Nichols, Booton, Krusi and Miss Bubb. Lovely spring parasols were won by Mesdames Gordon, Holt, Manley and Bubb, and the consolation, a bunch of pink roses, was carried home by Mrs. Krusi. At tea time the players were joined by Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Thomlinson and Mrs. Sohlberg.

Col. and Mrs. Gordon's dinner guests on Friday were Lieuts. and Mesdames Murray, Manley, Graham and Nichols. After dinner bridge was played, prizes being won by Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Nichols. Miss Cora Barry, of Washington, has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Harrington for several days. Capt. and Mrs. Harrington entertained at dinner on Saturday for Miss Barry, Miss Flebiger, Lieutenants Hall and Lockwood. Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne, of Governors Island, were Sunday guests of Capt. and Mrs. Rethers, who asked a few guests to meet them at tea on Sunday.

Mrs. Purdon gave a pretty bridge party of six tables on Saturday. Besides a number of ladies of the post, Mrs. Faust, mother of Cadet Faust, was also present. Prizes were won by Mesdames Flebiger, Holt, Reilly, Morrison, Dunwoody and Nichols. At tea time Mrs. Stearns and Mrs. Wildrick came in to assist. Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood's guests at dinner on Sunday were Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne, Capt. and Mrs. Rethers. Mrs. Callan, of Albany, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Downing, who is convalescing from a short illness.

Mrs. Eckels gave a charming card party of three tables on Monday for Mesdames Townsley, Flebiger, Gordon, Lockwood, Thompson, Rethers, Estes, Dunwoody, Cunningham, Drysdale, Thompson and Hoyt. Mesdames Rethers, Dunwoody and Thompson won West Point silver paper cutters. At tea time, when Mrs. Townsley and Mrs. Gordon poured, the party was joined by Mrs. Thompson, sr., Kreger, George R. Goethals and Strong. Lieut. and Mrs. Miner had a supper party, followed by bridge, on Monday in celebration of Lieutenant Miner's birthday. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Rethers, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan. Mrs. Rethers and Mrs. Cunningham won prizes. Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hunt at dinner on Sunday. Mrs. Reinburg, Miss Dorothea Reinburg and Cadet Reinburg were guests of Mrs. Dawson at dinner on Sunday.

Capt. F. W. Colemen is spending a few days with his brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Carter. Mrs. C. F. Polk, of Troy, N.Y., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Marshall. Major Runcie is spending a few days in Washington. Col. and Mrs. Townsley had two tables of bridge on Saturday evening for Mrs. Reyburn and for Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody. Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness and Chaplain Silver. The prize was won by Lieutenant Holderness.

Captain Peyton gave a dinner at the club on Monday for Captain Coleman, other guests being Captains Arrowsmith, Simonds and Carter. Mrs. Vidmer, wife of Capt. George Vidmer, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Aleshire. Several children's parties claimed attention last week. On Friday afternoon Gen. Mitchell celebrated her fifth birthday, when her guests were Cary Walker, Helen Manley, Frances Stearns, Katharine Dawson, Louise MacMillan, Margarette Meyer, Frances Simonds, Yvonne Crissy, Marjorie Bell, Masters Ladd MacMillan, Gabriel Asensio, Fritzie Strong, Fritzie Mayer, George Francis Patten and Joey Stilwell.

Marjorie Simonds was eight years old on Saturday and celebrated the occasion with a pretty party, the decorations being in green in honor of the proximity of St. Patrick's Day. Those present were Mary Stuart, Beverly Smith, Consuelo Asensio, Margaret Hunt, Frances Estes, Grace Arrowsmith, Jane Kielh, Dorothy and Marian Somers, Frances Simonds, Masters George Francis Patten and Mathew Thompson. Miss Katharine Jones was weekend guest of Capt. and Mrs. Sultan. Miss Margaret Buffington, of Brooklyn, was the guest of Mrs. Dawson over Sunday.

The South End club met with Mrs. MacMillan, who had an extra table for Miss Bubb and Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Nichols and Mrs. Torrey. Mrs. Morrison winning the prize. The tournament was completed, Mrs. Flebiger winning first, Mrs. Cunningham second, and Mrs. Dunwoody third. The Tuesday club met with Mrs. Bell, who had an extra table for Mrs. Reyburn and Mrs. Holt. Mrs. Harrington and Mrs. Estes, Mrs. Holt winning. The Monday evening club met with Col. and Mrs. Townsley. The Thursday evening club met with Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan, who had an extra table for Capt. and Mrs. Rethers. Lieut. and Mrs. Manley, Mrs. Rethers winning. The Friday

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morning club met with Mrs. Rethers; the Friday afternoon club with Mrs. Wilcox.

The reading club celebrated its twenty-second birthday on Thursday afternoon, the members first attending a very interesting lecture by Captain Steese on his personal experiences in South America. Afterward tea was served at Mrs. MacMillan's and a number of games were played. Mrs. Sohlberg and Mrs. Hoisington winning prizes. Birthday cake and table were all decorated in green. The next meeting will be held with Mrs. Rethers.

Lieut. and Mrs. Malven were guests of Mrs. Dawson at supper on Sunday. The sewing club met with Mrs. Goethals on Tuesday morning. Recent visitors at the post were Col. Edgar Jadwin, of Washington; Lieut. David H. Scott, of Fort Myer, Va., and Lieut. L. H. McKinley.

Chaplain Silver is holding Lenten services every afternoon in the visitors' room over the north sally-port of the old cadet barracks at 5:15 o'clock until March 16; at 5:45 from March 16 until Easter eve (April 22). Services will be held in the old chapel on Wednesday and Sunday evenings at 7:30, and holy communion at 8:45 a.m. the first Sunday of the month and at 9:30 a.m. on Wednesdays. The usual Sunday services will be held in the cadet chapel.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hoisington are receiving many congratulations on the birth of their second son on Tuesday, March 14.

The twenty-second annual indoor meet under the auspices of the Army Athletic Council was held Saturday evening, March 11. The events and winners, in order of standing, follow:

Standing broad jump—1st, Beurket, '17; 2d, Eagles, '17; 3d, Sackville, '17.

Putting 16-lb. shot—O. Knight, '19; R. B. McBride, '16; Confer, '17.

Fence vault—1st Class, R. B. McBride, '16; Hoge, '16; A. M. Jones, '16; 2d Class, Scorr, '16; Snow, '16; Walsh, '16.

Fifty-yard dash—M. L. Miller, '16; Prickett, '16; Teale, '17.

Pole climbing—Newgarden, '16; Sharpe, '18; Compton, '17.

Finals, individual foil competition—M. W. Davis, '18; S. R. Irwin, '17.

Finals, individual saber competition—Inglis, '16; Morehouse, '16.

Side horse—Walbach, '16; Sackett, '17; H. C. Jones, '16.

Horizontal bar—Walney, '19; J. D. Miley, '16; Wolff, '18.

Long horse—Walbach, '16; J. D. Miley, '16; Snow, '16.

Parallel bars—Walbach, '16; J. D. Miley, '16; W. H. Saunders, '17.

Flying rings—J. D. Miley, '16; Walbach, '16; F. E. Dougherty, '17.

Boxing, finals, heavy weight—Neyland, '16; Weyand, '16.

Finals, light weight—Bringham, '18; Mangan, '16.

Finals, middle weight—Wales, '16; Irving, '17.

Finals, welter weight—Bonham, '17; Curzon, '16.

Finals, light weight—H. M. White, '17; Morehouse, '16.

Finals, unlimited weight—Weyand, '16; O. Knight, '19.

Finals, heavy weight—Parks, '17; Yancey, '16.

Finals, light heavy weight—Weems, '17; W. M. Chapman, '18.

Finals, middle weight—Draw, Crump, '17; and Courtoise, '18.

Finals, welter weight—Draw, Shugg, '16; Markee, '17.

Finals, light weight—W. G. Patterson, '16; Slaughter, '17.

Finals, feather weight—Riche, '16; Bellinger, '19.

Tug-of-war, first heat, won by Class of 1917; second heat won by Class of 1918, and final

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heat won by 1918. Medicine ball race—first heat, Class of 1916; second heat, Class of 1918, and final by Class of 1916. Total points: Class of 1918, 133 1/2; Class of 1918, 69; Class of 1916, 38; Class of 1919, 18 1/2. The Edgerton saber, awarded to the outgoing football captain by Mrs. William Todd Helmuth, of New York, in memory of Col. Wright P. Edgerton, formerly professor of mathematics, and for many years president of the Army Athletic Council, was presented to Cadet Alexander M. Weyand, of New Jersey, Class of 1916. The council had a hard time in deciding the winner of the Army Athletic Council saber, presented annually to the cadet of the graduating class who has most notably excelled in general athletics during his career. The competition was keen between Cadets Neyland and Britton. The former is captain and star pitcher of the baseball team, excels in heavy weight boxing, and was a crack end in football. Britton had turned out for practically every branch of sport since his entrance four years ago, and made the baseball, football, basketball and track teams. The council compromised by presenting a saber to each man. Cadet Oliphant was greeted by prolonged cheering when he received his fourth A, an honor which is rarely won.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., March 18, 1916.

The last formal hop of the season took place at the Officers' Club Tuesday evening. Preceding the dancing Col. and Mrs. Haan had dinner for Capts. and Mesdames Robinson and Geere, Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmore, Mrs. Woodward, of Flushing, wife of Major Woodward, U.S.A., and Capt. J. R. Proctor; Major and Mrs. Sarratt had dinner for their house guests, Lieut. and Mrs. S. G. Talbot, Inf. of Fort Slocum, and for Gen. and Mrs. Hodges, Major and Mrs. Hall, Miss Alma Louise Hodges, Capt. C. C. Carter, of West Point, and Lieutenant Englehart; Capt. and Mrs. McMillan had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Littlejohn and Mr. and Mrs. Ahles, of Flushing, and Capt. Richard Ellis; Capt. and Mrs. Cooper had dinner for their house guest, Miss Catherine Wickham, and Lieut. C. C. Griffith; Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell's dinner guests were Mr. and Mrs. Townley, Miss Eleanor McMillan, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham and Mr. Steele; Lieut. and Mrs. Lane's house guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Applin, of Fort Hancock, and for them Lieut. and Mrs. Lane had as their dinner guests Capt. and Mrs. Brinton and Captain Gardiner.

Capt. and Mrs. Brinton were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. C. Q. Wright, U.S.N., at a dinner at "Little Hungry" Wednesday, other guests being Army friends stationed in New York Harbor. Capt. and Mrs. Brinton had dinner Friday for Gen. and Mrs. Hodges, Capt. and Mrs. Geere, Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmore and Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell. Major and Mrs. Brownlee have as their guest Miss Elizabeth Reynolds, of Roanoke, Va. Mrs. Gilmore entertained with cards Saturday for Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Brownlee and Mrs. Brinton, while Mrs. Campbell had a table for Mesdames Cooper, Geere and Lane.

Major and Mrs. Brownlee had supper Sunday for Miss Reynolds, Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmore, Lieut. and Mrs. Lane and Mrs. McLaughlin. Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell's supper guests Sunday were Miss Alma Louise Hodges, Miss Eleanor Griffith, Mrs. Cheeseman, Lieutenant Matthews and Englehart and Mr. de Borja, of Ecuador, who is now a student at Cornell University and hopes to obtain, at the request of his own government, an appointment to West Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Zina Gould, of New York, were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Brinton. Mr. and Mrs. Knox, of Nashville, Tenn., with their small son, Jack, spent Thursday with Lieut. and Mrs. Brown. Mr. William Campbell has been the recent guest of his brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., March 7, 1916.

Miss Scott, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, entertained at dinner Feb. 29 in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. David H. Scott. Capt. and Mrs. Lewis Foerster entertained at a buffet supper for thirty-four, going later with their guests to the hop. Capt. and Mrs. Nelson E. Margretts were dinner hosts before the hop for Col. and Mrs. Treat, Colonel Wilder, Colonel Marsh, Major and Mrs. McCloskey, Major and Mrs. Summerall, Capt. and Mesdames Mitchell, Haight, Mortimer, Mrs. Ballard and Mrs. Glasgow. Capt. and Mrs. Clemens W. McMillan also entertained at dinner prior to the hop.

Mrs. J. J. Loving gave a bridge-luncheon on Wednesday. Mrs. Charles T. Menoher on Friday had luncheon for Mrs. Edward A. Sturges, Mrs. William J. Glasgow, Miss Scott, Miss Dorothy Simpson and Mrs. Albert C. Thompson. Mrs. McLellan was hostess for her daughter, Mrs. Hunter Scott, on Tuesday. The guests were Misses Harvey Smith, Margaret King, Sheehan, Mr. J. Costigan, Mr. Stuart Godwin and Mr. Newbold Hutchinson. Mrs. Manus McCloskey received Friday for the officers and ladies of the post at the weekly tea-dance. Mrs. George Thurber and Mrs. John C. Walker presided at the tea table.

Mrs. Charles T. Menoher has had as her guest Mrs. Mrs. Daniel W. Hand, of New York city. Major and Mrs. Edward R. Schreiner entertained at tea on Sunday in honor of Mrs. Edwards. Mrs. Menoher and Mrs. Mortimer presided at the tea table.

Fort Myer, Va., March 14, 1916.

Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe and his sister, Miss Dorothy O'Keefe, entertained at supper Sunday in compliment to the Rev. L. J. O'Hern, of the Paulist Order. The guests included Major and Mrs. Manus McCloskey, Mrs. William J. Glasgow, Lieut. and Mrs. D. H. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. C. L. Kilburn, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. McClellan, Miss Fullman, Lieutenant Thompson, Lieutenant Beukema and Mrs. Hutchinson.

The silver loving cup, the prize for the jumping contest at the Washington Riding and Hunt Club, was won by Mr. Julian Bishop on his horse "Brown Top." Among those taking part in the musical drill were Mrs. Sinclair Bowen, Miss Scott, the Misses Scriven, Miss Wahl, Miss Greely, Mr. Julian Bishop, Lieutenant Greely, Winter, Le Breton and Capt. Charles S. Haight.

Mrs. Charles T. Menoher on Friday had luncheon for Miss Rose Greely, Miss Gertrude Greely and their house guest, Miss Nesbit, Miss Scott and Miss Dorothy Simpson. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas W. Hollyday have taken quarters formerly occupied by Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Sturges. Capt. and Mrs. Haight have as their guest Mrs. G. W. Folsom, of Massachusetts, mother of Mrs. Haight.

Mrs. Charles S. Kilburn received on Friday at the weekly tea-dance. Mrs. Charles T. Menoher and Mrs. Manus McCloskey presided at the tea table. Lieut. and Mrs. Philip L. Thurber have returned from New York, where they have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Falk. Dr. Clemens W. McMillan left Sunday for El Paso for station.

The 5th Cavalry received orders Saturday to be ready in

case they are called. The polo team from the post, which went to South Carolina to play several games, returned Monday to join the regiment.

Mrs. George S. Thurber entertained at bridge and tea on Saturday for Mesdames Sheridan, Jones, Scott, McLennen, Margretts, Kilburn, Forsyth, Barton, Mortimer, McMillan, Foerster, Cunningham, Taucher, McQuade, Fort and Young, Misses Fullman, O'Keefe and Sharp. Mrs. McCloskey and Mrs. Menoher presided at the tea table.

Misses Violet and Cornelia Wilder, daughters of Col. Wilber E. Wilder, entertained at a dinner-dance on Tuesday. Lieut. Bethel W. Simpson and Miss Dorothy Simpson have left for a visit in New York. Mrs. William J. Glasgow entertained at a hop supper after the dinner-dance on Tuesday. Mr. Edwin H. Robnett entertained at the Columbia Country Club with a dinner-dance Saturday, as a farewell party to Capt. Clemens W. McMillan. Word has been received that Capt. Duncan Elliot is recovering from his very serious illness.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., March 14, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. William P. Kitts gave a dinner on Feb. 25 for Major and Mrs. Robert S. Abernethy, Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter and Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer, of Bay Ridge. Mrs. Sawyer was a recent hostess at bridge, entertaining in honor of Mesdames Abernethy and Roberts. The guests of honor received dainty prizes, and the bridge prizes were won by Mesdames Hubbard and Kitts.

Mrs. Katherine Feeter has been in Washington, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Embick for a short visit, and is now visiting friends at Fort Monroe. Capt. D. Y. Beckham was called to Savannah by the illness of Mrs. Beckham, who is slowly recovering from a recent operation. Mrs. George O. Hubbard entertained the beginning of this month in honor of Mrs. Robert Abernethy. The guest of honor was presented with a corsage bouquet, and the prizes for bridge fell to Mesdames Howlett, Sawyer and Carpenter.

The officers and ladies of this post entertained at a delightful farewell reception and dance on the evening of March 3 in honor of Major and Mrs. Robert S. Abernethy and Capt. and Mrs. John L. Roberts, jr. Major and Mrs. Patton were receiving with the guests of honor. The surrounding posts were well represented and a number of guests from New York were present. Capt. and Mrs. George O. Hubbard entertained at dinner before the dance complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. John L. Roberts, jr., who leave shortly for Panama, and for Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Miss Janie Knowles, of Pensacola, house guest of Mrs. Hubbard, and for Capt. Frank J. Miller and Lieutenant Easterday and Colton.

Capt. and Mrs. William T. Carpenter had dinner on March 1 for Major and Mrs. Abernethy, Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard and Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna. They had dinner on the night of the hop for Major and Mrs. Brady, Capt. and Mrs. William H. Tobin and Miss Virginia Tobin, of Governors Island, and for Captain Yost and Lieutenant Wing, of this garrison. Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Matson also entertained at dinner in honor of their house guest, Miss Connor, of Washington, sister of Mrs. Matson, and for Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer and Lieutenant Larabee. Mrs. William P. Kitts is away on a ten days' visit to her brother.

Mrs. Howard Williams and small daughter, Marie, sailed on Saturday, March 4, to join Captain Williams at Constantinople. Mrs. Samuel Allen was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. George O. Hubbard last Monday night. Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Fisher, of Governors Island, were recent week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter.

Captain Bosley, M.C., left on Sunday for temporary duty at Fort Sam Houston. Mesdames Charles E. Kilbourne and Yates Stirling, with Misses Betty Kilbourne and Ellen Sterling, were luncheon guests on Tuesday of Mrs. Roberts, jr., Major and Mrs. Robert S. Abernethy left the post on March 5, Major Abernethy going to Washington for one month and Mrs. Abernethy to New York for a short stay. Mrs. Ford entertained delightfully at bridge last Friday in honor of Mrs. John L. Roberts, jr. Prizes were won by Miss Farrell, sister of Mrs. Haskel, and Mrs. Holly, of Bay Ridge. Mrs. Roberts was presented with a parrot.

Lieut. and Mrs. Haskell are in South Carolina, where Lieutenant Haskell has gone to recuperate from his recent severe attack of pneumonia. Mrs. Holly, of Bay Ridge, is entertaining on Wednesday at bridge in honor of Mrs. John L. Roberts, jr.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., March 13, 1916.

The Mardi Gras cotillion given on Shrove Tuesday at the Administration building by the officers and ladies was a most brilliant and successful affair, admirably managed by Mrs. O'Neil, with Mrs. Chamberlain, chairman of the decoration committee, assisted by Mrs. Carlton. All the ladies were dressed in tarlatan of many hues, while yellow and purple tarlatan was used in decorating. The supper was unique, each family bringing a basket, while ice cream, cake and coffee were furnished. Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. Chamberlain and Mrs. De Loffre received. Mrs. Clark had the favor table. The cotillion was led by Lieut. J. G. Ord, with Mrs. Sherrard as partner.

Little Deshler Whiting has the measles, and Tom Threlkeld has just recovered from tonsillitis. There were many parties to see "Princess Pat" at the Plattsburg Theater on Monday, followed by suppers. Col. and Mrs. Root had in their box Major and Mrs. Chamberlain.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sherrard gave a Sunday supper for Major and Mrs. Chamberlain. Mrs. De Loffre and Lieutenant Ord. Mrs. Root, who has not been well, is improving. Mrs. De Loffre returns this week to Washington, so as to be near Dr. De Loffre, at the Walter Reed Hospital.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BROWN.—Born at Fort Riley, Kas., March 2, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Brown, 2d U.S. Cav., a daughter, Beverly Biddle Brown.

BROWN.—Born on March 12, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. M. S. Brown, U.S.N., a daughter.

DRUM.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 7, 1916, to Capt. and Mrs. Hugh A. Drum, U.S.A., a daughter, Anna Carroll Drum.

FERGUSON.—Born at St. Paul, Minn., March 5, 1916, to the wife of Major Harley B. Ferguson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., a son, Harley B. Ferguson, jr.

HOISINGTON.—Born at West Point, N.Y., March 14, 1916, to Lieut. Gregory Hoisington, 14th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Hoisington, a son, Perry Milo Hoisington.

KIRTLAND.—Born at Toledo, Ohio, March 6, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Kirland and a daughter, Dorothy.

LANZA.—Born at Denver, Colo., March 1, 1916, to P.A. Surg. A. J. Lanza, Public Health Service, and Mrs. Lanza a daughter.

NELSON.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 9, 1916, to Major and Mrs. Kent Nelson, U.S.A., a daughter.

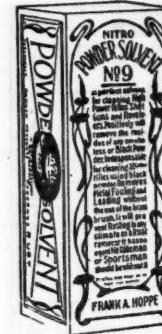
NICHOLLS.—Born at Dover, N.J., to Major and Mrs. J. C. Nicholls, Ord. Dept., a son.

PICKERING.—Born at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 16, 1916, to Ensign L. D. Pickering, U.S.N., and Mrs. Pickering a son, Frederic Butterfield Pickering.

REICHMUTH.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., March 5, 1916, to a son, the wife of Lieut. F. L. Reichmuth, U.S.N.

ROBINS.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. A. W. Robins, 12th U.S. Cav., a daughter, Dorothy Gretchen, on March 11, 1916.

SHERRILL.—Born to Major and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, U.S. Engrs., at Leavenworth, Kas., a daughter, Feb. 27, 1916.



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SULLIVAN.—Born at Fort Shafter, H.T., March 6, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Sullivan, 2d U.S. Inf., a daughter.

WICKLINE.—Born at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 9, 1916, to Capt. and Mrs. William A. Wickline, U.S.A., a daughter.

VALZ.—Born at Portsmouth, N.H., March 14, 1916, to P.A. Surg. and Mrs. E. V. Valz, U.S.N., a son.

MARRIED.

AYDELOTTE-THOMPSON.—At San Francisco, Cal., March 9, 1916, Capt. John T. Aydelotte, U.S.A., and Mrs. Laura Kenfro Thompson.

ELLIS-REID.—At College Park, Atlanta, Ga., March 7, 1916, 1st Lieut. Olin O. Ellis, U.S. Inf., and Miss Ruth Reid.

DIED.

AYER.—Died at Honolulu, H.T., March 9, 1916, Lieut. Col. Waldo E. Ayer, 5th U.S. Inf.

BOWEN.—Died at Lake Placid, N.Y., March 4, 1916, Mr. William Bowen, father of Mrs. W. E. Mills, wife of Lieut. W. E. Mills, 4th U.S. Inf.

CAMPBELL.—Died at the Naval Magazine, Puget Sound, Wash., March 7, 1916, Edward Hugh Campbell, jr. ("Buddy"), son of Lieutenant E. H. Campbell, U.S.N., aged ten years and nine months.

DEW.—Died at Tecumseh, Neb., March 14, 1916, Mr. Jacob S. Dew, father of 1st Lieut. Roderick Dew, 17th U.S. Inf.

HARTSHORN.—Died at New York city, March 15, 1916, Capt. Edwin A. Hartshorn, U.S.V., Civil War, father of Capt. Edwin S. Hartshorn, 2d U.S. Inf.

HESLOP.—Died at Johnstown, Pa., March 9, 1916, of pneumonia, Elsie Byrde Heslop, wife of Frank Heslop, oldest daughter of O. W. Byrde and Annie Menoher, his wife, sister of Capt. George L. Byrde, U.S.A., retired, and niece of Col. Charles T. Menoher, U.S.A.

HUNTER.—Died at Clinton, Ill., March 1, 1916, Mrs. Elizabeth Williamson-Hunter, widow of Nelson F. Hunter and mother of Col. Alfred M. Hunter, C.A.C.

KIENTH.—Died at Mare Island, Cal., March 5, 1916, Mrs. Kienth, mother of the wife of P.A. Paymr. U. R. Zivnuska, U.S.N.

MCREA.—Died at the General Hospital, Saginaw, Mich., March 6, 1916, Jamie Stuart McCrea, aged nine years and nineteen days, son of the late Dr. Henry McCrea and Mrs. Lillie McCrea, of Marquette, Mich., and brother of Ensign John L. McCrea, U.S.N.

MEETEE.—Died at Washington, D.C., March 8, 1916, Btsn. Walter B. Meetee, U.S.N., retired.

MOORE.—Died on Monday, March 13, 1916, at the residence of Mrs. Augustus C. Tyler, New London, Conn., Mary Law Moore, wife of the late Col. Alexander Moore and mother of Capt. Dan Tyler Moore, U.S.A. Interment at Arlington National Cemetery, March 15, 1916.

MUHLENBERG.—Died at Washington, D.C., March 13, 1916, Brig. Gen. John C. Muhlenberg, U.S.A., retired, father of Lieut. Henry C. K. Muhlenberg, 2d U.S. Inf.

PELOUZE.—Died at Pasadena, Cal., March 6, 1916, Mrs. Ellen L. Pelouze, widow of Brevet Brig. Gen. Louis H. Pelouze, U.S.A., and mother of Col. William Nelson Pelouze, III, N.G.

STEVENS.—Died at Brockton, Mass., March 3, 1916, Mr. Benjamin Franklin Stevens, father of Mrs. Powers, wife of Capt. Edward D. Powers, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

VESTAL.—Died at Elwood, Ind., March 11, 1916, Mrs. William H. Vestal, mother of Capt. S. P. Vestal, U.S.A., retired, and grandmother of Lieut. M. P. Vestal, 12th U.S. Inf.

WERLICH.—Died March 16, 1916, Capt. Percival J. Werlich, U.S.N., retired, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Carr, 961 Edgecomb Place, Chicago, Ill.

ZELL.—Died at Columbus, N.M., March 16, 1916, 1st Lieut. Edward M. Zell, 11th U.S. Cav.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Major General Funston, commanding the Southern Department, on March 16 asked the War Department to request the Governors of Texas, Arizona and New Mexico to mobilize the Militia of their states and turn the force over to the Southern Department. The Militia is to be used for border patrol to relieve the regulars for duty across the border.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of New York, and Col. George A. Wingate, of his staff, who commands the 2d Field Artillery of the Guard; Gen. Thomas Stewart, of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and Adj't Gen. Ben W. Hough, of the National Guard of Ohio, were in conference with War Department officers at Washington, D.C., March 14. General O'Ryan and Colonel Wingate conferred with Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of the General Staff, and other officers. The National Guard officers also conferred with officers of the Division of Military Affairs, with Capt. John L. De Witt, of the Supply Division, and with other officers of the General Staff regarding the needs of the Militia and matters incident to active service in case the Guard should be called out. In that event the War Department would, it is understood, prefer to have the services first of the cavalry and artillery contingents of the various militia organizations.

Commanders of Texas Militia companies have received orders from Brig. Gen. C. A. Lyon, commander of the Texas National Guard, to recruit their commands to war strength of 150 men. In the absence of a call for volunteers, the order stated, the depletion of the border guards of Federal troops might make necessary the services of the Texas Militia on the border.

The Military Department of Illinois has been offered 400 trucks and chauffeurs for service in the Quartermaster Corps

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in case of mobilization of Illinois troops for any cause whatever.

For the spring athletic games of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., to be held in the armory, New York city, on Saturday night, April 1, there are two events open to all members of the National Guard, fifteen track events open to members of the 7th, as well as two field events. The complete program is as follows: National Guard wall scaling race; National Guard relay; 75-yard run; novice 75-yard run, handicap; 1,000-yard run, handicap; 440-yard walk, heavy marching order; one-half mile roller skating race, novice; one-mile roller skating race, handicap; hospital litter race, handicap; 300-yard run, handicap; one-half mile run, novice; 1,056-yard military relay race, heavy marching order; obstacle race; wall scaling contest; pyramidal tent raising contest; inter-company roller skating relay race; inter-company relay race; putting 16-pound shot; and running high jump. Music will be rendered by the regimental band.

Capt. William R. Jackson, regimental adjutant, Sergt. John Cuthbert, of Co. K, and 1st Sergt. William G. Keegan, of Co. K, of the 14th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., were presented with state medals for valor March 9 at the armory during a review of the regiment by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard. At the same time certificates of honorable mention were presented to 1st Lieut. John C. Hardy, of Co. L, and Sergt. Peter M. Depp, of Co. K. The men so honored risked their lives in saving comrades from drowning in Sprout Creek, Fishkill Plains, last summer during the maneuvers there. General O'Ryan in making the presentations praised the men for "the cool and effective manner in which they performed their acts," and held them up as examples. He also praised the morale and discipline of the command, as evidenced by the brave acts of the five honor men, and also praised the Civil War history of the 14th, which, he said, should be known to every man in the command.

A bill introduced in the state Senate of New York, March 9, by the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, makes all commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men "heretofore or hereafter placed upon the reserve list and the enlisted men heretofore or hereafter retired" part of the "composition and strength of the Guard." The Guard is increased from a minimum of 18,000 to 23,000 enlisted men, but the provision giving the Governor power to increase the Guard in case of need remains. The bill creates a Quartermaster Corps, with one colonel, three Lieutenant colonels, eight majors, eight captains, two veterinarians, wagon companies, auto truck companies, pack-train companies and bakery companies, with such enlisted personnel as the Governor may designate. The bill provides a supernumerary list for officers, who shall be rendered surplus by change in organizations. The Governor may detail supernumerary officers for active duty. All independent organizations not parts of the National Guard "shall file annual reports with The Adjutant General."

Range practice for the National Guard and Naval Militia of Oregon will commence April 1, 1916, and continue to Oct. 31, 1916.

Major John E. Duffy, of the 69th N.Y., who has resigned his office in the regiment and has applied to go on the reserve list, has a record of a faithful and competent officer of close on to twenty-one years of continuous service, which includes nine months' service in the 69th New York Volunteers, during the war with Spain, as captain. Major Duffy, who resigns mainly on account of the growing demands on his time, is a son of former Col. Edward Duffy, of the 69th, and first joined the regiment as a private in Co. G, June 10, 1895, and was later promoted first sergeant, and second lieutenant. He was elected captain in 1896, and major on June 7, 1904. Major Duffy has served on the 1st Brigade examining board for officers, and has been very active in the affairs of the 69th. During the maneuvers at Fishkill Plains last summer the Major nearly lost his life during a sham battle by sinking in a swamp almost up to his head.

The motor truck train of Battery A, of the Los Angeles National Guard, Captain McComas commanding, recently made a 134-mile run along the Pacific coast from Los Angeles to San Diego and maintained an average speed of twenty miles per hour, making in an hour what would ordinarily be an entire day's trip for mules, writes Joseph Brinker in the *Scientific American*. The motor truck train was made up of an officers' car and five trucks—a one-ton truck which acted as a scout car and four four-ton trucks, the latter each hauling a three-inch field gun and caisson. Three of the trucks carried the fifty men making up the battery crew, while the fourth carried extra caissons, spare gun parts and the ammunition. Much of the success of the demonstration was due to the excellent road over which the run was made. It skirts the coast and is solid concrete for almost the entire distance, being a perfect military road. The cost of operation of the truck train was only one-quarter cent per ton-mile for the 268 miles of the run to San Diego and back. Figures showing cost of the trip were compiled by Lieut. Sterling Booth, Cal. N.G.

Major W. R. Wright, of Squadron A, of New York, has lost no time in organizing a depot troop, and this new unit was mustered in on March 14. It is in command of ex-Capt. Latham G. Reed, and numbers 90 men. It is limited to 103.

Lieut. Col. Henry S. Sternberger, of the Quartermaster Corps, of the New York National Guard, has been appointed Chief Quartermaster, with the rank of colonel, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. Arthur F. Townsend, who has gone on the reserve list. This is a well deserved promotion, as Colonel Sternberger has given ample evidence of his efficiency as an officer in the important matter of supplies. He has had close on to twenty-seven years of continuous service in the National Guard, and during the war with Spain served as a lieutenant in the 22d N.Y. Volunteers. He first joined the Guard as a private in Co. E, 22d Regiment, June 7, 1889, and was appointed lieutenant and battalion quartermaster of the regiment in 1895, and captain and commissary in 1895. He was appointed on the division staff as commissary by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe in 1912, and rendered such efficient service that he was reappointed by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan when General Roe was retired. His work as commissary both in the 22d Regiment and on the division staff has received high official praise from Army officers.

CONNECTICUT.

The third annual Indoor Rifle Match for organizations of the Connecticut National Guard required to take gallery practice will be held during the three weeks from April 10 to April 29, 1916, inclusive. Each company of Coast Artillery, Infantry and troop of Cavalry will enter a team of ten principals and two alternates in this match. The principals of a team will shoot in pairs, alternating shots (the man on the right to shoot first); distance, 50 feet; target, X; 5 shots sitting, 5 kneeling, 10 prone; all fire to be slow fire. Major Earl D. Church, O.D., will be the executive officer. Capt. Percy H. Morgan, Q.M., Conn. C.A.C., is detailed as assistant executive officer in charge of the competition in the Conn. C.A.C.; Capt. Robert F. Gadd, A.I.S.A.P., 1st Conn. Infantry, is detailed as assistant executive officer in charge of the competition in the 1st Conn. Infantry and Troop G, 5th Militia Cavalry; Capt. William F. Alcorn, A.I.S.A.P., 2d Conn. Infantry, is detailed as assistant executive officer in charge of competition in the 2d Conn. Infantry, Troop A, 5th Militia Cavalry, and 1st Conn. Separate Company, Infantry.

MICHIGAN.

The new business men's battalion for military training at Grand Rapids, Mich., is making good progress, and has 186 members, divided into four companies. The officers of the organization are all chosen from the National Guard. Col. L. C. Covell, commanding the 32d Regiment, Michigan National Guard, will be major in command of the business men's battalion. The company captains will be the four senior officers of the National Guard stationed in Grand Rapids, except Colonel Covell. Major Earl R. Stewart will command Company E, Capt. George C. Bickle will command Company F, Capt. John H. Schouten will command Company G, and Capt. Robert G. Hill will command Company H.

The other captains and lieutenants of the Grand Rapids battalion will be lieutenants and sergeants in the business battalion, and the corporals for the business men's battalion

With the object of interesting the National Engineering societies of New York in the 22d Corps of Engineers, N.Y., a review of the command was held in the armory on the night of March 14 by J. Waldo Smith, chairman of the societies, assisted by a committee of prominent members. Over 1,000 tickets had been distributed to members of the societies, in addition to large numbers to members of the 22d, and the armory was packed with enthusiastic spectators.

The command made a very handsome appearance in both the review and parade. It turned out eight companies of twenty files, under command of Colonel Lucas, organized as a provisional regiment. The first battalion was under com-

mand of Major F. N. Whitley, and the second was under Major W. S. Conrow.

The course of instruction includes lectures on all military matters by National Guard and the Regular Army officers. Major Alstaetter, U.S.A., an honor man at West Point, will deliver some most interesting and instructive lectures.

The battalion will have rifle practice both in the gallery and outdoors, and will march in the parade on Memorial Day. Finally, to close the season of instruction battalion drill will be given. The membership is limited to 200.

NEW JERSEY.

Adjutant General Sadler, of New Jersey, is planning the establishment of a musketry instruction camp for New Jersey citizens at Sea Girt next summer. The general scheme as outlined by General Sadler provides for the quartering of a large number of citizens of military age and the teaching to them of the rudiments of field service and the care and use of the service rifle. The meeting of the National Guard Association of New Jersey, which was to have been held on March 11, was postponed because Governor Fielder, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, of New York, and Adj't. Gen. Thomas Stewart, of the Pennsylvania National Guard, could not attend on the date set. Another date will be selected.

Squadron A, Major William A. Bryant commanding, is arranging for a review and a set of games to be given at the armory in Roseville avenue, Newark, in April.

There will probably be a five-week camp for the Infantry at Sea Girt next summer, while the other arms will have training periods at different stations. The Legislature has not yet acted on the camp appropriation, but Adjutant General Sadler is confident that the five-week period of duty will begin on July 12.

Troop D, 1st Squadron, Cavalry, N.G.N.J., Capt. A. G. Borden, has established a civil organization, to be known as the Watchung Troop Association, which will include honorary, active, veteran and associate members. The active membership consists of the commissioned officers of enlisted men of the military organization. The headquarters of Troop D are in Plainfield, N.J., and the name which they have chosen is taken from the Watchung Mountains, which bound that city on the north. The trustees' names are Albert G. Borden, captain of the troop and ex-officio president of the Association; Daniel Runkle, first lieutenant, and Brown Rolston, James W. Charles, Sherman B. Joost, Robert H. Cox and Arthur G. Ransome. The troop commander compliments the command on its standing in the record of rifle practice at Sea Girt for last season, as published in the annual report of The Adjutant General. Out of sixty-four companies and troops shooting at the range, this troop occupied eleventh place. It having been the first year of the organization the record is very commendable.

7TH N.Y.—LIEUT. COL. ROBERT W. MCLEAN.

Continuous enthusiasm for Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, N.G.N.Y., retired, marked the dinner tendered to him by the "Grey Jackets" of the 7th Regiment at Hotel Astor, New York city, March 10, 1916. When the General, accompanied by other prominent guests, entered the handsome banquet hall, 1,200 diners arose and, waving American flags, cheered to the echo the "best colonel" the 7th ever had. All through the memorable evening there were bursts of affectionate shouts for "Colonel Appleton" by veterans, and the active members of each unit of the command, including the Depot Battalion. All of the many speakers extolled the splendid administration of Colonel Appleton for over twenty-six years as the head of the 7th, and close on to forty-five years as a member. They also paid tribute to him as an officer and gentleman and loyal friend. Colonel Appleton, speaking on "Once a Grey Jacket, Always a Grey Jacket," gave some sound advice, as well as praising the loyalty and reliability of his old command.

Lieut. Col. Robert McLean proved a splendid presiding officer, and made a perfect flood of happy remarks. The dinner committee, too, composed of Majors James E. Schuyler and Charles E. Lydecker, Capt. J. Weston Myers and Lieuts. H. L. Freedland and E. Lahens, assisted by Lieut. J. F. Daniell and Comsy, Sergt. W. L. Jaques, jr., did itself proud.

Addresses to Colonel Appleton were made by the following:

Sergt. G. B. Daniell, Co. K, for 1st Battalion; Pvt. B. Osterhout, Co. I, for the 2d Battalion; 1st Sergt. G. H. Chichester, Co. H, for the 3d Battalion; Major C. E. Lydecker, Depot Battalion, for the Veteran Grey Jackets; Gen. J. F. O'Ryan, "An Appreciation from the Division Commander"; Adj't. Gen. L. W. Stotesbury on "The Grey Jacket's Inspiration"; Gen. G. L. Dyer, 1st Brigade, on "Graduate Grey Jackets in the Brigade"; Col. W. G. Bates, 7th Inf., on "Commanding Officers Once Time Grey Jackets"; Capt. W. G. Baker, U.S.A., on "Grey Jackets in Regular Army"; Lieut. Col. W. C. Fisk on "Our Alma Mater," and Mr. George T. Wilson on "Civilian Friends of the Greatest Grey Jacket."

The menu contained a handsome picture of Colonel Appleton in full dress uniform. Not the least interesting was the program of songs and the music furnished by the regimental band, and also the solo rendered by Capt. Nicholas Engel, entitled "Love's Old Sweet Song," a favorite of Colonel Appleton's.

22D ENGRS., N.Y.—LIEUT. COL. E. W. VAN C. LUCAS.

With the object of interesting the National Engineering societies of New York in the 22d Corps of Engineers, N.Y., a review of the command was held in the armory on the night of March 14 by J. Waldo Smith, chairman of the societies, assisted by a committee of prominent members. Over 1,000 tickets had been distributed to members of the societies, in addition to large numbers to members of the 22d, and the armory was packed with enthusiastic spectators.

The command made a very handsome appearance in both the review and parade. It turned out eight companies of twenty files, under command of Colonel Lucas, organized as a provisional regiment. The first battalion was under com-

mand of Major F. N. Whitley, and the second was under Major W. S. Conrow.

The parade was taken by Major Whitley, which placed the first battalion under command of Capt. Harvey Garrison.

The men were very steady, and were a nice, clean and able looking body. In the passage the companies went by in fine shape. During the ceremonies Company E, Capt. A. C. Smith, was presented with the Officers' Trophy for rifle teams of ten, the Brown Trophy for rapid fire match, and the Balch Trophy for rifle teams of five. Company G, Capt. F. E. Humphreys, was presented with the Smith Trophy for attendance.

There was dancing for members and guests, and the reviewing party and other special guests were entertained by the officers of the 22d at a collation.

69TH N.Y.—COL. LOUIS D. CONLEY.

An interesting innovation at the review of the 69th N.Y. by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan in the armory on the night of March 11 was a drill by Company M, under Capt. William T. Doyle, in close order movements, and a drill by Company L in extended order, under Lieut. J. P. Askin. Such drills have rarely been given in the past, and General O'Ryan, who is always more pleased to see some exhibition of practical work than only the display incident to a ceremony, appreciated the two drills very much. They were along the right road to progressiveness, and were very creditably executed. Both companies made a handsome appearance, Company M parading 36 files and Company L 32.

The regiment for the review and parade turned out in service uniform, and presented a very businesslike appearance. It was a handsome looking body when formed in line of masses, under command of Colonel Conley, for review, and was steady during the inspection. On the whole the command made a very creditable showing, but with many new officers in its ranks there are a number of small matters to improve upon, such as more alertness on the part of guides, salutes of officers, etc.

General O'Ryan was accompanied by a staff consisting of Major Allan Reagan, Lieut. Col. H. S. Sternberger, Major F. M. Waterbury and Lieut. J. H. de Rivera, of his staff, and Lieut. Col. H. Merritt Smith, 1st Field Art., and Capt. G. H. White, U.S.A. Other guests present included Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne, Gen. Edward Duffy and Lieut. E. C. Schroeder, N.G.N.Y.; Capt. J. L. Gilbreth, U.S.A., and Major A. T. Weston, N.Y.

The battalion commanders during the review and parade were Capt. Felix J. McSherry, Major John E. Duffy and Major T. J. Moynihan, the latter making his first appearance under his new field rank. Previous to the review Colonel Conley entertained General O'Ryan and staff at dinner at his residence.

71ST N.Y.—COL. W. G. BATES.

The fine record made by the 71st N.Y. in its annual muster and inspection for 1916 is very pleasing to the Army and state authorities. The aggregate number present is larger than it ever has been before in peace times, and the inspection was the best the regiment ever made. The companies were more uniform and the property was more uniformly clean. Nine hundred and eighty-three officers and men were present and only seven were absent, which is a considerable improvement even over the fine record of 1915. The official figures in detail follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
F. and S.	7	3	0	10	1	11
Hqrs. Co.	4	26	1	31	29	1
Supply Co.	5	2	0	7	7	0
Hosp. Corps.	3	18	0	21	25	3
Company A ..	3	59	0	62	61	0
B ..	2	76	0	78	50	0
C ..	3	63	0	66	59	0
D ..	3	78	0	81	52	0
E ..	3	112	0	115	105	0
F ..	2	63	0	65	77	2
G ..	3	67	0	70	69	0
H ..	3	83	1	87	77	0
I ..	3	56	1	60	61	1
K ..	3	101	0	104	103	1
L ..	3	58	2	63	70	1
M ..	2	66	2	70	74	2
Totals	52	931	7	990	930	12
						942

PENNSYLVANIA.

The appointment of Capt. Charles C. Allen, Inf., U.S.A., as colonel of the 1st Infantry of Pennsylvania, vice Eidell, retired, is a wise move, as it brings to the regiment an officer of practical experience, which, in the event of the regiment's being ordered into the service of the United States in connection with the Mexican trouble, will insure an efficient officer to lead it. Captain Allen is a native Philadelphian and received his first military training in the 1st Infantry, Pa.

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UNIFORMS

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March 18, 1916.

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Rumford Chemical Works Providence, R. I.



Frances Williams and Billy Merriam. Mrs. Hamilton gave a tea for Mrs. Winslow, whose marriage to Lieutenant Winslow took place early in February. All the ladies of Fort Williams were present. Mrs. Bowen served. Mrs. Turner, of Fort Preble, entertained the Card Club last Tuesday. Prizes were won by Mrs. Blood and Captain Masteller. Mrs. Church gave a large bridge on Saturday for all the ladies of Fort Preble and Fort Williams and many friends from Portland.

Capt. and Mrs. Miller gave a dinner at the Congress Square Hotel for Capt. and Mrs. Merriam and Lieut. and Mrs. Williams on Thursday. Mrs. Merriam entertained at bridge for Mesdames Hood, Vose, Gatchell, Miller, Masteller, Smith and Williams. First prize was won by Mrs. Vose. Mrs. Masteller had two tables of bridge on Wednesday. Mrs. Vose and Mrs. Gatchell won the prizes. Miss Mabel Gatchell has recently returned from a visit in Boston with her brother, Lieut. Oscar Gatchell, bringing with her Miss Elizabeth Vennerbecker, of New Jersey, for a short visit.

The lower end of the parade ground has been flooded and makes a very fine skating pond. Mrs. Vose and Mrs. Hamilton are the best skaters among the ladies of the post. The officers of Fort Williams and Fort Preble have organized hockey teams and on Monday played an exciting game before a large and enthusiastic audience. Fort Preble won at a score of 7 to 1. Playing on Preble's team were Major Miller, Captain Wilbur, Lieutenants Turner, Blood, Hawkins and Cherrington. Fort Williams players were Captains Hamilton, Masteller, Bowen, Merriam, Pearson, Lieutenants Armstrong, Williams and Winslow. Mr. Harry Rogers, guest of Mrs. Rodney Smith, was umpire and Captain Butler timekeeper. After the game Col. and Mrs. Gatchell served tea.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 13, 1916.

Mr. H. F. De Lacour, of Stratford, Conn., has returned home after a visit to Capt. and Mrs. Fenton. Col. and Mrs. I. A. Haynes entertained at cards Monday evening for Mesdames Nugent, Adams and Jamison, Col. and Mrs. Newcomb and Colonel Ketcham. Mrs. Shartle was called to Portland on Monday by the death of a near relative.

Admiral and Mrs. McLean, together with a party of officers and ladies from the Norfolk Navy Yard, called on Col. and Mrs. Haynes Tuesday afternoon. Receiving with Mrs. Haynes for the occasion were Mrs. Forbes and Mrs. Gasser. The 4th band furnished music. Mrs. O'Rear entertained at cards for her guest, Miss Fowler, on Tuesday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Boyd, R. E. Haines, Wallis and Miss Starr. Other guests were Mesdames Middleton, Willett, Buttgenbach, Wegemann, Reybold, Garrett, Gildart, Stockton, Seaman, Berry, Gorham, Green, C. N. Wilson and Kemble.

Lieut. and Mrs. Willett gave a surprise birthday dinner for Mrs. C. N. Wilson on Tuesday. The party comprised Lieut. and Mrs. Bender, Miss Sheppard, Lieut. and Mrs. C. N. Wilson and Lieutenant Holland. On Tuesday Mrs. Todd was called to Philadelphia by the death of her brother. Mrs. Knight entertained on Wednesday at cards in honor of Mrs. Forbes. Mrs. Nugent won a prize. Other guests were Mesdames Wildrick, Gasser, Stockton, Peace, Garrett, Cannon and Brigham.

Mrs. Seydel and her sister, Miss Dorothy Capwell, have arrived. The Misses Russell, of Chicago, nieces of Mrs. Haynes, are visiting Col. and Mrs. I. A. Haynes. Mrs. Buttgenbach entertained at tea on Friday for Mesdames Wallis, Warner, Bender and Willett. Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick entertained for the Misses Russell on Friday at dinner for fifteen couples.

Col. and Mrs. I. A. Haynes gave a dance in honor of the Misses Russell on Friday. Their guests included thirty couples of the younger set. After delightful dance in the assembly hall of the school building the party adjourned to Colonel Haynes's quarters for supper. Dining with Col. and Mrs. Stark on Friday were Mrs. Forbes, Major and Mrs. Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. Brigham, Capt. and Mrs. Gasser, Lieut. and Mrs. Garrett and Mr. Adams. Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln entertained at dinner on Friday for Miss Sadler, Miss Sheppard, Lieutenants Walsh and Holland.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines gave a dinner on Saturday for Lieuts. and Mesdames Reybold, Hall, Stockton, Gorham and Koenig. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin White and Miss Julia White spent the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. Kemble. On Saturday Mrs. Stark gave a tea at the Chamberlin in honor of Miss Dunn and the Misses Russell. Major and Mrs. Nugent had dinner Saturday for Mrs. Forbes, Miss McGruder, Capt. and Mesdames Fuller, Hines and Behr, Colonel Ketcham and Mr. Adams.

Mrs. Woodbury and Miss Margaret Woodbury, of Philadelphia, are guests of Mrs. Woodbury. Mr. Edwin Embree, acting secretary of Yale University, spent the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines. After the dance Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines entertained a number of the class at the Fort Monroe Club, to celebrate Lieutenant Haines's promotion to the grade of first lieutenant. Lieutenant Kemble's sister, Miss Lydia Kemble, of Mt. Carmel, Pa., has come to spend some time with Lieut. and Mrs. Kemble.

Lieut. E. S. Harrison gave a luncheon at the Chamberlin on Sunday for Miss Dunn, Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Rose. Mr. Adams entertained at dinner Sunday for Mrs. Forbes, Col. and Mrs. I. A. Haynes, Major and Mrs. Nugent, Capt. and Mesdames Gulick, Fuller and Peace. A данsant for the benefit of the Army Relief Association will be given by the post ladies on March 22.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 7, 1916.

Mrs. Homer H. Morton entertained at bridge on Thursday and Friday. Among her guests were Mesdames L. W. T. Waller, G. B. Keim, Boyle, Williams, Morris, Lotz, Vandegrift, Isaacs, Pryor, Court, Vulte, Shepard, Bisset, Fillmore, Halford, Ryan, McAlpine, McClung, Risley, Dearing, Wenzell, McKittrick, Hydrick, Beisel, Frischmuth, Cochran, Chantry, Montgomery, Keyes, Davis, R. T. Hall, Dorothy Potter, C. B. Drake, Lucius Beebe and Marston.

Miss Margaret Smith, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Smith, of Washington, is visiting Miss Grace Reid and will be one of Miss Reid's bridesmaids on Saturday. Mrs. Raymond S. Keyes is spending some time in New Orleans with Lieutenant Commander Keyes. Mrs. L. W. T. Waller gave bridge parties on Wednesday and Friday. Her guests included Mesdames Russell, Spooner, Trout, Price, Owen, Littlefield, Halford, Butler, Price, Tricou, Hall, Peters, Bearss, Reid, Sanford, Whiting, Long, Norton, Court, Keim, Beebe, Mannix, Drake, Manning, Kensett, Ryan, Butler, Pryor, Magill, Cuyell, Denegre, Hewson and Garton.

At the third navy yard hop, given on Wednesday evening, Mesdames Robert L. Russell, W. L. Pryor, S. L. Heap, H. H. Norton and Gaylord Church received. Prior to the hop Mrs. Alexander Williams gave a dinner in honor of Mrs. David Brown, of Montana, and for Col. and Mrs. Waller, Capt. and Mesdames Halford, Wilcox, Vulte, Kilgore, Bishop, Lieuts. and Mesdames Bullock, Norton, Shepard, Constra, and Mesdames Bisset and Court, Comdr. and Mrs. Hines, Mesdames Keim and Lutz. Lieut. Ford Todd gave a dinner at the Ritz-Carlton. Capt. and Mrs. Harry A. Field gave a dinner on the North Dakota. Mrs. Hiram Bearss entertained at the Bellevue in honor of Miss Evelyn Reid, of New York, who is her guest. Ensigns Robert H. Maury and James N. Carter, Jr., were dinner guests of Mrs. Charles Bachman.

Mesdames Ralph L. Shepard and Louis P. Wenzell left on Saturday for Norfolk, to meet their respective husbands, who are attached to the U.S.S. Tennessee. Mrs. Robert Gould, of Chicago, is the guest of Mrs. W. L. Pryor. Lieut. A. C. Dearing, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Dearing and their small son sail March 23 on the Panama for station at Nicaragua. Mrs. Guy A. Bisset is spending some time in Kentucky.

Constrs. A. B. Court and A. J. Chantry have returned from a two weeks' stay in Washington, where they successfully

Fort Williams, Me., March 7, 1916.

All those at the monthly dance on Friday were entertained afterward at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Merriam. Mrs. Rodney Smith had three tables of bridge on Friday. Prizes were won by Mrs. Vose and Miss Gladys Gatchell. Others playing were Mesdames Gatchell, Miller, Vose, Merriam, Masteller, Hood and Williams. Mesdames Helen Shea, Lou Shea and Mrs. Neill, of Portland. Mrs. Vose had two tables of bridge on Monday.

Miss Edith Turner, of Fort Preble, celebrated her fifth birthday by a large party on Washington's Birthday. Her guests were Harry, Mary and Parker Wilbur, Jack Widdifield, Mary and Susan Church, Hartman Butler, Henrietta and



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3-in-One will make your gun work without sticking jambs. We still recommend it. Put 3-in-One on your razor strop; also draw razor blade between thumb and finger moistened with 3-in-One after shaving. You'll shave easier.

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FORT BAYARD.

Fort Bayard, N.M., March 10, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Brady G. Ruttencutter gave a dinner on Sunday for Bishop and Mrs. Garland, of Philadelphia; Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Captains Turner and Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Castlen, Capt. and Mrs. Richardson on Tuesday gave a supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Castlen, General Lincoln, Capt. and Mesdames Hansell, Fletcher, Snow, Cooper, Johnson, Major and Mrs. Rockhill, Madame Fletcher, Bishop and Mrs. Garland, Chaplain Lloyd, Miss Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Heasley, Captains Taylor and Turner, Dr. Lassiter, Cadets Altman, Kehoe, Clayton and Lloyd.

Madame Fletcher leaves on Monday after a pleasant visit to her son, Captain Fletcher. Captain Bruns left Thursday to be away for two months visiting his family in Florida, then to New York and Washington to attend clinics. Catharine Johnson celebrated her eighth birthday anniversary March 1, entertaining Susan and Haywood Hansell, Hadley Richardson, Jim Worthington, Irene Stryskal, Mary and Nathalia Moreno, Frances and Frank Thomason, Twila Logan, Lucy and Mary Johnson, Anna and George Reeves.

Mrs. Snow leaves on Monday to visit her mother in Wisconsin. Lieutenant Clarke's family arrived last week and have taken a house in Central. Mrs. Johnson on Saturday gave a supper in honor of Captain Johnson's birthday and for General Lincoln, Madame Fletcher, Capt. and Mesdames Hansell, Richardson, Fletcher, Mrs. Weed, Captains Turner and Taylor and Dr. Lassiter.

Mrs. Rockhill entertained at luncheon on Saturday for Mesdames Garland, Ruttencutter, Fletcher (2), Heasley, Snow and Reeves. Mr. Barnard left on Monday for his home in Los Angeles, having spent two months with his sister, Mrs. Bushnell.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Monterey, Cal., Feb. 25, 1916.

The success of the year here in the way of entertainments was the Valentine dance given on Feb. 15. The decorations were typical of the day and the leap year idea was observed in all its forms, the gentlemen having been complimented at the close of the evening for their ladylike behavior. The guests were received by Colonel Poltz, Major Kinnison and Major Collins, the introductions being made by Mrs. Littlebrant.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Brown, Jr., entertained for Capt. and Mrs. Crosby, Dr. and Mrs. Nockolds and Lieut. and Mrs. White. Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe entertained for Dr. and Mrs. Pick prior to their departure for their new station at Honolulu. Miss Frances Pryor has been a guest of Miss Victor Pick and Mrs. B. H. Watkins. Lieutenant Hyatt is on leave and is visiting in Monticello, Ark. Captain McNally returned during the week from a short leave spent at Coronado Beach.

Mrs. Watkins recently had dinner for Madame Wright, Major Wright, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Pryor, of Pacific Grove, Mrs. Osley, Mr. Schon and Major and Mrs. Kinnison, Dr. and Mrs. Henry, Med. Corps, are new arrivals. Capt. and Mrs. M. O. Bigelow gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Crosby, Lieut. and Mrs. White and Dr. and Mrs. Nockolds, their guests going later to the club for an informal dance. Mrs. Lewis Brown, Jr., gave a supper after the dance on Friday, her guests being the Misses Littlebrant, Capt. and Mesdames Craig, Thomas, Bigelow and Crosby, Captain Coughlan, Miss Booth, Miss Patterson, Captain Pattison and Lieutenants Thompson, Naiden, Howell, Kobbe, Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe and Major Collins.

Dr. and Mrs. Mount's dinner guests on Wednesday were Major and Mrs. Wolfe, Major and Mrs. Whitcomb and Major Collins. Mrs. Littlebrant had tea on Tuesday for Mesdames Craig, Thomas, Roscoe, Watkins, Bigelow and the Misses Littlebrant.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 12, 1916.

Col. and Mrs. Nicholson left on Sunday to spend a day or two in Chicago before returning to Rock Island. On March 5 Col. and Mrs. Tate gave a double box party at the Blackstone Theater to see "Rio Grande." Their guests were Major and Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Jeanette Clark Smith, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Johnson, Captain Scales, Dr. Lauderdale and Mr. Tupper. On Monday evening the garrison gave a farewell hop in honor of Colonel Tompkins. A delicious Dutch supper was served, after which the Colonel made a speech, which was received with much enthusiasm, and the orchestra played "Garry Owen," the famous 7th Cavalry air. Capt. and Mrs. von Schrader entertained at dinner, before the hop, for Col. and Mrs. Tate, Major and Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Rogers, Colonel Tompkins and Captain Scales.

Mrs. Davis gave a luncheon on Friday for Mesdames Tate, Clark, Johnson, Rogers, von Schrader, Smith, and Mrs. Mason, of Highland Park. Capt. and Mrs. von Schrader's guests at dinner on Friday were Capt. and Mrs. Porter, Lieut. and Mrs. Barnard and Lieut. and Mrs. McCabe. The same evening Mrs.

Rogers gave a jolly house dance for the following guests: Col. and Mrs. Tate, Major and Mrs. Clark, Capt. and Mesdames Taylor, Porter, von Schrader, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Young, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Jeanette Clark Smith, Colonel Tompkins, Captain Scales, Dr. Lauderdale and Mr. Tupper.

Troop D gave a smoker on Friday for Colonel Tompkins and presented him with a very handsome Meerschaum pipe. The Colonel left Saturday for Douglas, Ariz. Major Johnson returned Saturday from a visit to his home in Kentucky. Captain Porter received orders on Saturday to proceed to San Antonio and left at once. The troops have also received orders to be in readiness to leave for the border and are prepared.

Capt. and Mrs. Taylor entertained at bridge on Saturday evening for Col. and Mrs. Tate, Major, and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. von Schrader and Captain Scales.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Mo., March 12, 1916.

Mrs. Adams had a table of bridge on Monday for Mesdames Schmitter, Olin, Boal and Miss Brausettler. Lieut. and Mrs. Ashburn gave a bridge party Tuesday evening. The prizes were won by Mesdames Johnson and Thompson and Captains Orton and Morse. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Willcox, Capt. and Mesdames Morse, Mason, Schmitter, Schlanser, Kellond, Lieuts. and Mesdames Adams, Rush, Smith, Townes, Chunn, Weaver, Olin, Doyle, Misses Howard, Brenner and Brausettler, Dr. and Mrs. and Madame Roak.

Lieut. and Mrs. Adams had dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Schlanser and Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver. On Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. Ira Smith had dinner for Capt. and Mesdames Mason, Schmitter and Schlanser, Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Doyle and Miss Brausettler.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson gave a dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Morse, Lieut. and Mrs. Ashburn, Misses Howard and Brenner. Lieut. Philip Remington was house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Ira Smith during the week. Capt. Charles Morse, M.C., will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for station on Monday, Mrs. Morse remaining at Columbus Barracks for the present.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 12, 1916.

Lieutenants Rhinehardt, Cadens, Anderson and Greenwald went to Kansas City Saturday to attend the Russian ballet. Miss Dorothy Atwood, of Kansas City, is house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Philip W. Corbusier. Mrs. Berkeley T. Merchant is spending the week in Kansas City as guest of Mrs. Winthrop Scarritt. Lieut. and Mrs. John J. Waterman on Sunday had supper for Capt. and Mrs. P. W. Corbusier and Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Jones.

Miss Spalding, of Edmond, Okla., is visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Isaac Spalding. Major and Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes had dinner Monday for Mrs. Mars, Miss Elizabeth Davis, Lieuts. and Mesdames Waterman and Burton Read, Major Winans and Lieut. T. de la M. Allen. Lieut. De R. Hoyle is the guest of Lieut. B. T. Merchant while on the post packing up for departure to Honolulu.

Mrs. Philip W. Corbusier gave a tea Tuesday complimentary to Miss Dorothy Atwood. Mrs. Henry R. Richmond poured, assisted in the dining room by Mesdames Lippincott, Swift, Jones, Wainwright, Polk, Miss Davis and Miss Trippett. About thirty other guests were present. Mrs. A. H. Jones was hostess at bridge Friday for Mesdames Spalding, Lewis, Griffith, Kennedy, Corbusier, the Misses Atwood, Trippett and Spalding and Mesdames O'Donnell, Volk, Dorn and Montgomery, of Junction City. Mesdames Rhodes, Rivers, Richmond, Swift, Crane, Elmer, Smith and David Griffith came in later to tea.

Capt. and Mrs. Philip W. Corbusier had dinner Wednesday for Miss Atwood, Lieutenants Campbell and Wyche. Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Overton gave a tea-dance Thursday complimentary to Miss Atwood and Miss Davis. Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes poured; Mesdames Corbusier, Smith, Wainwright and Jones assisted. Lieut. and Mrs. A. W. Robins are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Lewis had dinner Friday for the Misses Atwood, Spalding, Davis and Trippett and Lieutenants Rayner, Rice, Anderson and Allen. An interesting program of lectures, exhibitions of riding, jumping and fencing was given Thursday by the officers of the Mounted Service School for the students of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Lieut. Berkeley T. Merchant had luncheon Thursday for Mr. Chauncey Dewey and Lieutenant Mathews, of Manhattan, and Lieut. De R. Hoyle.

Lieut. and Mrs. Isaac Spalding gave an informal dance and Welsh rabbit Thursday for the Misses Trippett, Spalding, Davis and Atwood, Capt. and Mrs. Corbusier, Lieutenants Allen, Campbell, Anderson, Wyche, Rayner, Cadens, McKinney and Rhinehardt. Lieut. Robert M. Campbell was host at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott, Lieuts. and Mesdames Chamberlin, Montgomery, Swift and Polk, Lieut. and Mrs. Merchant, Hoyle, Martin, Sumner, Hiribarne, Erwin and Taubbee.

Major and Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes had dinner Saturday for Lieuts. and Mesdames Crane and Morton, Dr. and Mrs. Stokes, Miss Elizabeth Davis and Lieutenant Anderson. Lieut. and Mrs. L. O. Mathews, of Manhattan, are week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Wainwright. Lieut. and Mrs. H. D. Chamberlin had dinner before the noon Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. Harold Copeland, of Junction City. Mr. Bryan Oceans of St. Louis, was the guest of his cousin, Mrs. Elkin L. Franklin, for a few days during the week.

Kathleen O'Donnell, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. O'Donnell, of Junction City, gave a charming birthday party Saturday. The children who attended from the post were Elmer Kennedy, John Lininger, Alden Crane, Jimmie Polk, Myra Rivers, Lucile Swift, Mary Louise Jones and Kimball Brown. Mrs. Levi G. Brown and two children and Mrs. William McCain and daughter, Elizabeth, arrived Saturday from Columbus, N.M., where they were during Villa's raid on March 8. Mrs. Brown is the guest of Mrs. E. L. Franklin and Mrs. McCain is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Overton.

MARE ISLAND.

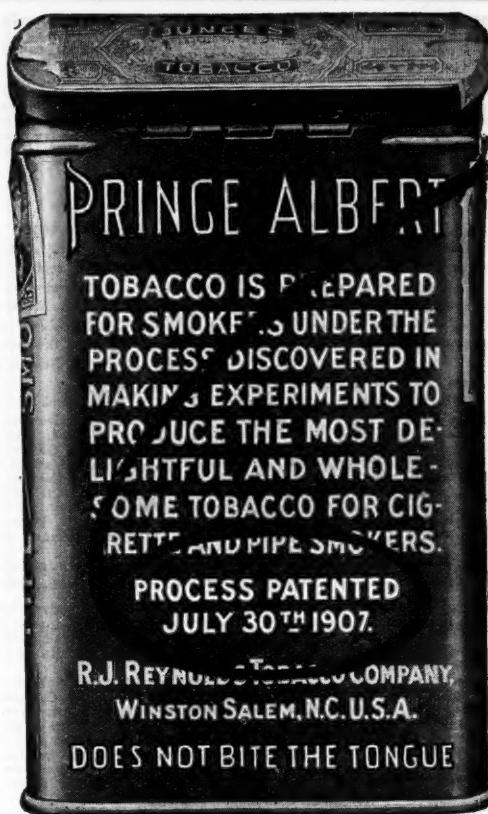
Mare Island, Cal., March 8, 1916.

At the farewell luncheon tendered Mrs. A. H. Van Keuren by Mrs. John S. Graham the other guests were members of the club which has been studying Chinese customs and Chinese history this year. Decorations and menu were suggestive of China. Present: Mesdames Van Keuren, Karmany, Potts, Gleason, Ellis, See and Fretz. Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Manwaring sailed on Monday for Guam. On Wednesday previous Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karmany entertained at dinner in their honor and for Col. and Mrs. J. T. Myers, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. R. I. Longabaugh and Lieut. and Mrs. John Potts.

Mrs. William P. Cronin is expected from Bremerton shortly to visit her mother, Mrs. Jesse Grant, in San Francisco, until arrival of the Supply, which Lieutenant Commander Cronin commands, when she will join him for the trip to Guam. Comdr. C. N. Offley and Naval Constr. H. M. Gleason have returned from Bremerton. Asst. Naval Constr. Paul H. Fretz is back from Long Beach. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles P. Huff entertained at tea at the San Francisco naval training station Monday for Mrs. F. S. Kates, who leaves within a few days for Annapolis. Other Service affairs in her honor included the tea at Fort Riley, at which Capt. and Mrs. James H. Pourie were hosts.

Col. and Mrs. Eben Swift entertained at dinner in San Francisco last week complimentary to Judge and Mrs. William Hunt, of Washington, D.C. Others present: Col. and Mrs. Livermore, Col. and Mrs. J. D. Barrette and Mr. and Mrs. Capers.

An Oriental dinner was given Monday by Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. M. Gleason as a farewell to Naval Constr. and Mrs. A. H. Van Keuren. Others present: Naval Constr. and Mesdames Reed, Fretz, Hilliard, Lauman, Madame Gleason and



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Naval Constructor Fogarty, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Fretz also gave supper complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Van Keuren, the guests including the construction corps officers and their wives.

Comdr. A. N. Mitchell, his sick leave extended three months, has left for Willows, accompanied by Mrs. Mitchell. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles Gove, in San Francisco for the last few months, leave shortly for Coronado, to join Rear Admiral and Mrs. William Fullam.

Mrs. George Werner von Elpons, bride of Lieutenant von Elpons, of the German navy, who is interned at Mare Island, having come here from Guam with a number of German patients a few months ago, spent a few days here this week as the guest of Mrs. Lincoln Karmany. Their marriage took place in San Francisco a few weeks ago. Lieutenant von Elpons securing permission to go down for a brief stay. Col. and Mrs. Karmany entertained in honor of the bridal couple, a number of Marine Corps officers and their wives making up the party. Mrs. Karmany also entertained at a large luncheon Tuesday for Mrs. B. Puryear, Jr., who left to-day for Annapolis to visit her mother for several months. Mrs. Puryear accompanied Naval Constr. and Mrs. Van Keuren, who go from here to Washington after nearly five years at this station. Naval Constr. Van Keuren has been an invaluable officer in the hull division.

Capt. and Mrs. P. E. Chamberlin, who have been occupying a house in Vallejo, moved to the yard to-day and are located at the barracks. Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks entertained the card club last night. Present: Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. E. Pope, Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Elicott and Lieut. and Mrs. Leo Sahn. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. U. R. Zivnuska, whose mother, Mrs. Hedwig Kieneth, passed away at the Zivnuska home here at eight o'clock, Sunday morning. Short services were held at the Zivnuska quarters Monday afternoon, P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. Zivnuska leaving with the remains immediately afterward for Milwaukee, Wis., where interment will be made.

Mare Island has been awarded the work on the Armistead, her bids being lower than those of the private shipbuilding concerns. The destroyers of the reserve fleet will be in drydock until the 18th. Actual work on battleship 44 will not be started here for about six months, as it is estimated that that length of time will be needed for the delivery of steel. All requisitions are to be sent out by the New York Yard, which is handling the plans for both 43 and 44. Meanwhile, however, work is being rushed on the tanker Cuyama, which it is proposed to launch on July 15.

The reinforcing work is now being done at the new marine barracks, and the force of thirty men now engaged there will be doubled when more walls are in position. Bids for the turbines for destroyer 69 were forwarded to Washington today. The General Electric and Westinghouse Companies are the only competitors for the contract.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., March 10, 1916.

Major and Mrs. Dade were hosts at a dance at the Army pavilion Thursday evening in honor of their daughter, Miss Margaret. Among those present from the regiment were Major and Mrs. Webster, Capt. and Mrs. Adams, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Lieutenants Albright, White and Schmidt. Lieut. and Mrs. Davis were guests at a bridge party given by Mrs. Packard on Friday. Mrs. Voris entertained at a bridge-lunch-

IN THE VALLEY OF THE RIO GRANDE.

Harlingen, Texas, March 10, 1916.

Mrs. Joseph A. Gaston, wife of Colonel Gaston, 6th Cav., leaves New London, Conn., to-day, and after a brief stay in New York will come here to join the Cavalry. A cordial welcome awaits her. Miss Rosa Bullard, daughter of Col. and Mrs. R. L. Bullard, is spending several days at Kingsville, Texas, house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Roche. Mesdames Wait C. Johnson, George W. Cook, Herbert E. Pace, Agard H. Bailey, Captains Johnson and Cook, Lieutenants Bailey and Pace motored to San Benito on March 7 to attend a how given by the Cactus club. Music was by the orchestra of the 26th Infantry. Col. and Mrs. R. L. Bullard entertained at Sunday dinner for Mr. and Mrs. William S. West, of Brownsville.

Troop G, 6th Cav., Lieut. Stanley Koch, are camping at Sam Fordyce. A detachment of Company M, 28th Inf., is also located there and at Los Enanos, two and a half miles distant from Sam Fordyce. Fort Ringgold, with the small town of Del Rio, on the Rio Grande, is again garrisoned by troops after many years of abandonment. Fort Ringgold is twenty-two miles by "wagon road," west of Sam Fordyce. All rations, supplies, etc., are carried "overland" from the last railway station to Fort Ringgold by wagon trains and automobiles. Some troops of the 3d Cavalry are at Fort Ringgold just now.

Lieut. Herbert E. Pace, 26th Inf., and Mrs. Pace have a handsome new car. Lieut. and Mrs. Goodwin Compton, in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. George K. Wilson, gave a Mexican menu dinner on Sunday. Others present were Lieut. and Mrs. Launcelot M. Purcell. Capt. and Mrs. Walter J. Scott,

NOTICE

Mr. George S. Sturgis, formerly a member of the firm of Hatfield & Sons, and recently with the Army and Navy Cooperative Company, desires to announce that he is no longer connected with the latter organization, but has become associated with Mr. George W. T. Dowling, a Merchant Tailor of International reputation, at No. 8 West 45th Street, New York City, where he will be pleased to see or hear from his many Army friends and business acquaintances, who have known him for so many years.



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Mrs. Lahm and Lieut. Frank P. Lahm spent Sunday at Sam Fordyce as guests of Capt. Stanley Koch.

Col. and Mrs. R. L. Bullard and Major Joseph Frazier journeyed to Donna recently and were guests of Major and Mrs. Eli A. Helmick, 28th Inf. Major Helmick is stationed at Donna. Mrs. Lincoln F. Kilbourne and Mrs. Oscar K. Tolley, at the Hotel San Benito, are frequent guests of friends at Harlingen. Lieut. and Mrs. Emmett W. Savage and Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Seago spent Sunday in Raymondsdale.

The officers and ladies of the 6th Cavalry and Medical Corps gave a most delightful entertainment on Feb. 8, when they gave a dance in the hospital building now in course of erection at the 6th Cavalry camp. In lieu of chairs, bales of hay were gracefully arranged in a semi-circle to the north of the dancing platform. Mrs. Stephen M. Walmsley has joined Lieutenant Walmsley 6th Cav., here.

At the hop given by the Cactus club at San Benito on Tuesday evening, Fort Brown was represented by Lieut. John V. Spring, jr., 3d Cav., Mrs. Spring and the Misses Glass and Wagner. Miss Hill and Mr. Gordon Hill entertained for Col. and Mrs. R. L. Bullard at San Benito on Monday.

There is general satisfaction in the valley on the promulgation of Major Gen. Frederick Funston's recent ruling in setting aside the arrest of Lieuts. Bernard R. Peyton and Albert W. Waldron, Battery D, 4th Field Art. The arrest of these young officers was ordered when on Jan. 24 they, with Lieut. John E. Mort, crossed the Rio Grande to Mexico to rescue two soldiers of their regiment. General Funston still holds Lieut. John E. Mort for a court-martial, as he was in command of the battery. The court is to convene at Mercedes shortly.

FORT McINTOSH.

Laredo, Texas, March 11, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Jackson had supper Feb. 27 for Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer, Major Heavey and Lieutenant Hawley. The farewell reception given by the officers and ladies of the 9th Infantry for Col. and Mrs. Crane on Feb. 28 was most enjoyable. The 9th Infantry club rooms were beautifully decorated. Receiving with Col. and Mrs. Crane were Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Loeb. The band played during the evening and dancing was enjoyed. Capt. and Mrs. Rucker had dinner on Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Miss Dorothy Smith and Lieutenant Coulter.

Mrs. Merrick gave a "Kensington tea" on Wednesday. Each guest was given a piece of red crépe paper, with which to make a hat. Mrs. Bell and Miss Mary Sames were awarded the prizes for the most "chic" creations. The Ladies' Card Club met at the 9th Infantry Club, with Mrs. Kinney and Mrs. Meadow as hostesses. Mrs. Harris scored high, and Mrs. Moore second. Mesdames Moore, Morris, Loeb, Sirmyer, Brown, Smith, Drain, Gallagher, Read, Gray, Kinney, Rucker, Weaver, Harris, Harrell and Miss Alice Gray played.

Lieut. and Mrs. Morris gave a box party at the Strand to see Theda Bara in "Bella Donna," honoring Miss Evelyn Bailey and Miss Dorothy Smith, and for Misses Ryan, Olive and Alice Gray, Louise Mueller, Lieutenants Zundell, Bishop, Gill, Woodruff, Drain and Robert Ennis. Col. and Mrs. Brown had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Rucker, Mrs. Upjohn, of New York, Captains Heidi and Baker and Miss Smith. Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer had dinner on Friday for Capt. and

Mesdames Bell, Ryan and Ferenbaugh and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Johnston, of Laredo.

Misses Olive and Alice Gray gave an old-fashioned candy pull on Friday for Misses Dorothy Smith, Evelyn Bailey, Clarisse Ryan, Lieutenants Zundell, Bishop, Woodruff, Gilbreath and Evans. Col. and Mrs. C. J. Crane left March 1 for their future home in San Antonio. Their many friends regret their departure, and the men in the 9th Infantry feel that they have lost a true friend. The entire 9th Infantry and the 6th Battery of Field Artillery escorted Colonel Crane from his quarters to the station.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY NOTES.

Fort Crockett, Texas, March 11, 1916.

Col. and Mrs. Wright attended the K.K.K. ball at the Auditorium in Galveston on Tuesday night. Others of the regiment in attendance were Capt. and Mrs. Corey, Capt. and Mrs. Grinstead, Lieuts. and Mesdames Halford, Lockett and Alderdice. Captain Bracken left to-day on the Kilpatrick, on a month's sick leave, to visit the Canal Zone. Captain Bracken will return with the ship to New York, thence to Newport News, Key West, Pensacola and Galveston.

After the regimental parade on Thursday, Major and Mrs. Allen gave a buffet luncheon in camp for Colonel Dentler, Captain Dalton, Captain Neely, Capt. and Mrs. Grinstead, Lieutenant Olsmith, Lieutenant Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. Garrett, Lieut. M. A. Wells, 10th Inf., arriving in Galveston on the Kilpatrick from Panama Thursday, was the guest of Lieutenant Lockett that day. Lieut. and Mrs. Alderdice, Lieut. and Mrs. Maynard and Lieutenant Olsmith formed a merry party at Rogers's oyster farm Thursday night. Major H. R. Perry, who succeeds Major Wright, will be assigned the command of the 2d Battalion.

The 23d Infantry ball team was defeated by the strong Leopold and Schaefer team, of Galveston, last week by a score of 8 to 6.

Major Hagadorn had Judge Street and Mrs. Loudon, of Galveston, as dinner guests at the club on Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Corey entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Grinstead, Captain Dalton, Lieuts. and Mesdames Halford, Alderdice and Lockett.

Captain Dalton on Wednesday conducted a tactical walk for all officers of the post-graduate class, and on Friday Captain Young was in charge of a map maneuver problem on the Gettysburg map, the exercise being conducted in the new pavilion. Captain Neely and Lieutenant Lindh were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Garrett at their quarters in Galveston. Lieut. and Mrs. Hoffman are enjoying a visit from Lieutenant Hoffman's parents, who arrived from New Jersey last night. They will be here about two weeks.

The bowling party at the Artillery alley last Monday night included Major and Mrs. Spinks, Captain Wieczorek, Lieut. and Mrs. Maynard, Lieut. and Mrs. Alderdice, Lieutenant Olsmith and Mr. Dorsey. Afterward the party adjourned to the club for light refreshments.

EL PASO DISTRICT BORDER NOTES.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 11, 1916.

Miss Hildegard Helen Sauer and Lieut. Walter H. Neill were guests of honor at a number of social events preceding their marriage. Mrs. B. F. Hammett entertained with a luncheon in honor of Miss Sauer; Miss Sauer and Lieutenant Neill were guests of honor at a dinner given Monday by Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Stewart; Miss Sauer was guest of honor at a dinner given Sunday by Lieut. Edwin N. Hardy at the Valley Inn, Ysleta, for Misses Sauer, Alice Wulf, Estelle Berrien, Mary Hill, Mrs. Margaret K. Stevens, Capt. E. L. Napier, Lieut. F. C. Rogers, Lieut. Robert McG. Littlejohn, Ernest Sauer, John P. Pryor, jr., Robert McCart and James Curtis.

The Army bridge tournament held at the country club concluded last Tuesday. Capt. Irving J. Carr won high score prize for the tournament. Col. Joseph Garrard received second prize, Mrs. Hugo D. Schultz third prize, and the fourth prize went to Mrs. Donald W. Strong. The informal fortnightly hop at Fort Bliss Tuesday night was well attended. Mrs. George S. Patton, jr., received the guests, who were introduced by Capt. George C. Barnhardt. The 8th Cavalry orchestra played.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph Garrard and Miss Valeria Garrard gave a dinner party Saturday complimentary to Miss Patton, of California, who is visiting her brother, Lieut. George S. Patton, jr., and Mrs. Patton, and Lieut. R. E. de R. Hoyle, who is on his way to Honolulu for station. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. George S. Patton, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. Victor S. Foster and Lieut. Lowe A. McClure. Col. and Mrs. William H. Allaire on Friday gave a dinner party at Hotel Paso del Norte for Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt, Lieut. and Mrs. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Stewart, Miss Floy Barnhardt and Capt. Henry L. Newbold.

Mrs. Peter Huime and her brother, Col. Alfred Hasbrouck, gave a dinner Friday at Hotel Paso del Norte for Major and Mrs. Sample, Major and Mrs. Moore, Capt. and Mesdames C. C. Smith, B. P. Nicklin, W. B. Burtt, W. B. Graham, A. O. Seaman, J. T. Axton, Lieuts. and Mesdames Ahrends, Schultz and Lewis and Major Thomas F. Schley. The officers of the 8th Cavalry enjoyed a regimental dinner Monday at the officers' club. Music was furnished by the 8th Cavalry band. Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick was toastmaster. Col. Charles W. Taylor spoke on the welfare of the regiment; Lieut. Col. R. D. Walsh on preparedness; Major George T. Langhorne discussed the social life of army officers in Europe; Capt. George Vider's subject was the duties of troop commanders in the training of soldiers; Capt. William Kelly, jr., talked about the political changes in Mexico and the character of the Mexicans as a people; Lieut. Vaughn W. Cooper spoke on polo as an army game.

Mrs. Arthur E. Ahrends was joint guest of honor with Mrs. David Cole at a tea given by Mrs. L. L. Robinson on Monday. Little Ruth Ahrends, dressed as George Washington, and little Helen Robinson, attired as Martha Washington, met the guests at the door. The hostess was assisted in entertaining by Mesdames Thomason, Nichols, Crockett, Curtiss, Rods and Rankin. Mrs. Walter H. Scott sang, accompanied by Miss Sue Mayfield; Mrs. F. B. White and Mrs. W. C. McCormick played piano duets. There were about sixty guests.

Lieut. James B. Ord and Lieut. John E. Rossell entertained at dinner at the country club Saturday. The guests remained for a short time at the week-end dance and then went horseback riding in the moonlight on the plain beyond Fort Bliss. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. Donald Rathbun, Miss Laura Maude Fink, Miss Mary Lewis, Lieutenants Ord and Rossell. The hop given by the 6th and 16th Infantry hop association Friday night was a very gay event. The guests were received by Capt. and Mrs. William G. Ball, representing the 16th Infantry, and Capt. and Mrs. Lambert W. Jordan, representing the 6th. Major Frank A. Wilcox introduced the guests. The 16th Infantry band played. Col. and Mrs. Lucien G. Berry on Saturday, at Hotel Paso del Norte, entertained the officers of the 4th Field Artillery and their wives with a dinner in honor of the officers who were ordered to Panama for service. Capt. and Mrs. Albert U. Faulkner, 4th Field Art., also entertained the officers of the regiment and their wives with a farewell dinner at Hotel Paso del Norte. Capt. and Mrs. Faulkner left the first of the week for Panama.

Lieut. Col. E. V. Smith, 6th Inf., is confined to his quarters with a badly sprained ankle. Capt. John T. Axton, chaplain of the 20th Infantry, at a Japanese tea given by the Westminster Presbyterian Church of El Paso, gave an interesting talk on Japan, illustrated with lantern slides from photographs he had taken in that country. Miss Anna Axton, in Japanese costume, sang selections from "Madame Butterfly" while her sister, Miss Mathilda Axton, played her accompaniments. Mrs. A. U. Faulkner was guest of honor at a farewell bridge party, given by Mrs. Richard H. McMaster, Friday. Mesdames Allison, Harlow, Barrows and Collins received the prizes. The hostess was assisted by Mesdames Lucien G. Berry, L. L. Robinson, Everett S. Hughes and William H. Byrd.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Koehler have gone to Fort Leavenworth for a visit with Mrs. Koehler's relatives. Later they will visit

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in Iowa, before going to the Philippines. The "six-foot goats," as the bachelor officers of the 6th Infantry are familiarly known, entertained the matrons of the regiment with a jolly and unique tea at Hotel Paso del Norte Monday.

NOTES FROM ELEVENTH INFANTRY AND DOUGLAS.

Camp Douglas, Ariz., March 6, 1916.

Among guests entertained by Lieut. and Mrs. Davis at cards at the Gadsden Hotel Monday were Major and Mrs. Murphy, Capt. and Mesdames Schoeffel, Gibson, Tillman and Morris. The prize-winners were Mrs. Tillman, Mrs. Davis and Major Murphy. Mrs. Bennet, wife of Major Bennet, has left for the East to visit her son, cadet at West Point, who will graduate in June. Major Bennet expects to attend the graduation exercises and the twenty-fifth anniversary of his class.

Majors and Mrs. Dade on Thursday evening entertained in honor of their daughter, Margaret, with a reception and dance. The 7th Cavalry orchestra played. Among those attending were Major and Mrs. Murphy, Capt. and Mesdames Schoeffel, Gibson, Clark, Tillman, Wieser, Gilliam, Lieuts. and Mesdames O'Loughlin, Anderson, Downs, Morris, Lieutenants Reed, Doe, Connally, Row, Menoher, Lyons, Myer, Hickman, Helmick, Marsh and Neal, Colonel Greble, Captains Birnie, Dallam and Schultz, the Mesdames Schoeffel and Erwin. Miss Erwin on Saturday entertained at the country club with a dinner for the Mesdames Schoeffel, Dade, Packard, Lieut. and Mrs. Patch, Lieutenants Row, Schmidt, McDermott, Reed, Caleb and Rex Rice. Lieut. and Mrs. Stalman gave a merry dinner at the Douglas country club Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Morris, Capt. and Mesdames Tillman, Hathaway, Rutherford, McClellan, Lieut. and Mrs. Waithall, Captain Parce and Miss White-law.

A party of the younger set went on an auto picnic to Muller's Canyon on Sunday. Among the party were the Mesdames Erwin, Schoeffel, Tuthill, Packard, Lieut. and Mrs. Patch, Lieut. and Mrs. Anderson, Lieutenants MacDonald, McDermott, Lyon, Menoher, Caleb and Rex Rice and Alexander Dade. Last Sunday the Mesdames Schoeffel, Dade, Erwin, Lasagne, Packard and Tuthill and Lieutenants Helmick, Evans, Marsh, Reed, Lyons and Menoher, chaperoned by Lieut. and Mrs. Anderson, enjoyed a picnic at Slaughter's Ranch.

Col. and Mrs. Erwin have returned from a visit in Pasadena and have taken quarters at the Gadsden. Lieut. and Mrs. Downs have left for Hachita, where the Lieutenant will be stationed with a detachment of 7th Cavalry. Lieutenant Nicholson, 7th Cav., has returned to Hachita after a brief visit in Douglas.

ISLAND OF GUAM.

Guam, Jan. 22, 1916.

On Jan. 11 the commanding officer of the U.S.S. Saratoga, Comdr. S. E. Moses, the Guam News-Letter tells us, entertained His Excellency the Governor at lunch in the cabin. Other guests were Lieut. Comdr. M. G. Cook, Lieut. E. B. Woodworth, Lieut. D. F. Smith, U.S.M.C., and Lieut. Comdr. O. G. Murfin, Lieut. G. K. Stoddard and Lieut. O. C. Pailthorpe, of the Saratoga. The Saratoga is en route to Puget Sound Navy Yard for repairs.

Other items in the News-Letter include the following:

The high school boys visited the Saratoga Jan. 10, and, through the courtesy of Captain Moses and Lieutenant Commander Murfin, were shown all over the ship.

A daughter, Dorothy, was born on Dec. 26 to the wife of Lieut. H. K. Pickett, U.S.M.C.

P.A. Surg and Mrs. L. W. Johnson were hosts of the Tuesday evening card club on Dec. 14. Winners were the hosts, Capt. J. S. Turrill and P.A. Paymr. D. W. Rose. Mrs. R. C. Berkeley entertained at a morning card party on Dec. 16. Prizes were won by Mrs. L. W. Johnson and Mrs. R. L. Stover. Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Stover had Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. M. G. Cook as guests for dinner on Dec. 25.

The officers' club gave a New Year's entertainment for its members and their friends on Dec. 31, from eleven p.m. to one a.m., Jan. 1. A string orchestra furnished music for dancing and a buffet supper was served shortly after midnight after the new year had been ushered in with appropriate ceremonies. The success of the affair was due to the efforts of the house committee, consisting of Capt. A. J. O'Leary, P.A. Surg, L. W. Johnson and Pay Clerk A. S. Freedman. The Tuesday evening card club were the guests of P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. D. W. Rose on Jan. 4. Prizes were won by Mrs. L. W. Johnson, Mrs. C. S. Baker and the host, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. M. G. Cook had dinner on Jan. 7 for Lieut. and Mrs. E. B. Woodworth, Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Stover, P.A. Surg. H. R. McAllister and Mr. Watson.

His Excellency the Governor gave a dinner on Jan. 8 in

honor of Comdr. S. E. Moses. Besides Commander Moses the guests were Lieut. Comdr. O. G. Murfin, P.A. Surg. W. J. Zalesky and Lieut. J. C. Hilliard, of the Saratoga, and Major R. C. Berkeley, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. M. G. Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. E. B. Woodworth, Capt. and Mrs. E. P. Moses and P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. D. W. Rose. Capt. J. S. Turrill was host for the Tuesday evening card club on Jan. 11. Prize-winners were Lieutenant Commander Cook, Paymaster Rose and the host.

Comdr. S. E. Moses was the guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. M. G. Cook at lunch on Jan. 8. First Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan, U.S.M.C., were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Dewey at luncheon on transport day, Dec. 28. P.A. Surg. W. J. Zalesky, U.S.N., was the guest of Dental Surg. J. L. Brown during the stay of the Saratoga in port.

His Excellency the Governor gave a luncheon on transport day, Dec. 28, for Col. and Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. C. Hearn, Lieut. and Mrs. A. Kimberly, Capt. and Mrs. A. L. Christie, all U.S.A., and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. M. G. Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. E. B. Woodworth and Capt. J. S. Turrill Capt and Mrs. A. J. O'Leary entertained the Tuesday evening card club on Dec. 21. Prizes were won by P.A. Paymr. D. W. Rose, Capt. J. S. Turrill and Mrs. C. S. Baker.

P.A. Surg. G. C. Thomas has been quite seriously ill for the past three weeks, but is, we are happy to say, noticeably better at this writing. Pay Clerks J. H. Underwood and A. S. Freedman received their long awaited commissions in the last mail.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, March 3, 1916.

Lieutenant Fechét was a dinner guest of Lieutenant Clagett last Friday and attended the Otis hop. Mrs. Oliver Edwards, from Balboa Heights, spent Saturday with Mrs. R. E. Boyers. Dr. James E. Baylis left Saturday for a month's field service, relieving Dr. John W. Meehan as camp surgeon. Lieut. and Mrs. George Le Roy Brown and Miss Sharron were dinner guests of Dr. Teft and Lieut. A. M. McDonnell, C.A.C., at the Tivoli on Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee dined with Lieutenant Lewis, 10th Inf., at the Tivoli that night and were his guests to see "The Pirates of Penzance" at the theater. That same evening Lieutenant Fechét was dinner and opera host for Dr. Dexter, of the Panamanian National Institute, and Mrs. Dexter and Lieutenant Budd.

A large and elaborate dinner was given by Capt. and Mrs. Harry D. Mitchell in Ancon on Saturday in honor of their house guest, Miss Lillian Hance, of Havana, Ohio, and Miss Herron, of Indianapolis. Empire guests included Lieut. and Mrs. Charles S. Caffery, Mrs. Rutherford, Miss Harriet O'Brien and Lieutenant Murray. After dinner they attended the Tivoli dance. The following day Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell chaperoned a large number of the young people on a launch party to the island of Taboga.

Rex Beach, author of "The Ne'er Do Well" (most of the scenes of which were enacted here), with Mrs. Beach, arrived here last week on the S.S. Metapan for the purpose of getting pictures of the natural life of the country, especially of the game, the Indians and the life in the forest.

Capt. and Mrs. Brady had supper party Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Morton, Major D. F. Duval from Otis, Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Partello, Mrs. A. V. Partello, Major and Mrs. Waterhouse and Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Barnes. Another pretty supper that evening was one given by Major and Mrs. J. K. Miller for Col. Evan M. Johnson, Major and Mrs. Peter Murray, Mrs. Robinson, Col. Samuel Miller, Mrs. Herman Glade and Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery.

The Hon. James E. O'Brien, wife and daughter, of Indiana, arrived Sunday for a visit to Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. O'Brien. To-night Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien are giving a dinner in their honor, their other guests being Miss Harriet O'Brien, Mr. Herron, of Colon; Miss Herron, who is a visitor at Camp Otis; Lieutenant Garlington, and Dr. McEnery from Corozal. Capt. and Mrs. Hopson gave a card party Tuesday evening; prizes were awarded to Mrs. Brown, Lieutenant Nolan and Mrs. A. Wiley and Mrs. Twyman.

The ladies' auction club had its fortnightly meeting Wednesday, with Mrs. Brady as hostess. Prizes were awarded to Mesdames G. L. Brown, George E. Baltzell, Noble Wiley and J. F. Ware. Lieut. and Mrs. Wilford Twyman had supper Wednesday for Lieut. Col. Evan M. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Bryant H. Wells, Capt. and Mrs. William H. Waldron and Lieut. and Mrs. Earl Wilson, from Camp Gaillard, and Mrs. Auswell Deitsch. On Thursday Mrs. Deitsch gave a jolly little dance for Mrs. J. F. Ware, Mrs. Milburn and Miss Helen Muir.

Mrs. Will D. Wills and small son, Billy, arrived Tuesday on the Kilpatrick from Texas, where they had spent four months' visiting relatives. Mrs. Francis H. Forbes, from a two months' visit to her parents at Cornwall, N.Y., arrived this morning on the S.S. Panama, as did Miss Augusta Geer, of New York and Hoosick Falls, who comes for a visit to Mrs. Larned and Miss Louise Larned. On the same steamer were Col. and Mrs. Chester Harding, and Dr. D. F. Reeder, of the Ancon Hospital staff. Mrs. James A. Moss made the trip through the canal on Wednesday on the Cyrus W. Field, and a number of officers left that night on the same boat for Agua Dulce.

Telephones have been installed in all buildings throughout the garrison, and we are now in touch with all the isthmus. The following little folks from Empire enjoyed a lovely party given by Mrs. Iris Fravel for her little son, Robert, whose tenth anniversary it was, this afternoon: Elizabeth and Janet Justice, Julia and Virginia Huguet, Katherine Twyman, Charles Muir, George Baltzell, Ben Wade, Cornell Bugbee, Billy Hopson and Noble Wiley.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Fort Shafter, H.T., Feb. 29, 1916.

A supper party was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Claire Bennett Wednesday in honor of Mr. C. H. Smith and Mr. Charles McKensie, of Seattle, Wash. Capt. and Mrs. Jack Hayes and Capt. and Mrs. Albert P. Clark were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Claire Bennett Saturday. Mrs. W. D. Chitty and three children were house guests of Major and Mrs. Edgar while the troops were encamped in town for the carnival.

Mrs. Black invited all the small boys and girls of the garrison last Saturday to a party in honor of Master Freddie Black's fifth anniversary. Among the youngsters were Betty and Hilda Sloan, Molly Mattis, Edwin Hartshorn, Robert Lyon, Junior Richardson, Robert Howell, Mary Clark, Betty Hartshorn, Billy Scott, Lloyd and Catherine Fredendall, John and Margaret Randolph, Rose McClellan, Marion Cochran, Tommy Crystal, Dickey and Malcolm Knowles.

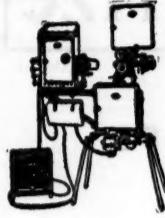
Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph C. Holliday entertained last Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Glassford, Chaplain Feeley and Captain Glassford were luncheon guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Holliday on Saturday.

Work on the target range will commence March 1 and will be continued until completed. Lieut. A. K. Polhemus, 2d Inf., has been detailed as range officer. At a tea-dance on Wednesday the officers and ladies of the garrison entertained in honor of the visiting officers and their families from Schofield Barracks at the 2d Infantry club rooms. Col. and Mrs. Walter H. Chatfield were assisted in receiving by Col. and Mrs. Faison, Colonels Howell and Guilfoyle. Mesdames Atkinson, Lenihan and Dashiel poured tea, the 2d Infantry band played, and there were about 300 guests from Honolulu and surrounding posts.

Mrs. Truestell, of Schofield Barracks, has been house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. T. L. Crystal the past week. Capt. and Mrs. William B. Cochran gave a luncheon at the Oahu country club on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Faison and Major Willard D. Newbill. Lieut. and Mrs. Eley P. Denson were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Sullivan.

Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. R. M. Thomas. Col. and Mrs. Chatfield had

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NEW YORK CITY

dinner Friday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Howell. Mrs. Charles S. Lincoln is house guest of Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Jamerson while Colonel Lincoln is visiting Hilo. Capt. and Mrs. Jack Hayes entertained at dinner Friday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, their house guests.

As a patriotic commemoration of Washington's Birthday a great military parade passed through the streets of Honolulu yesterday. 7,000 regulars, guardsmen and cadets marched in review before Governor Lucius E. Pinkham, Gen. John P. Wissner and Gen. Samuel I. Johnson. For an hour or more Honolulu turned from frolic to serious business. The cap and bells, the jesters' scepters and masks were laid aside. Carnival gave way to patriotism, and soldiers and citizens did honor to George Washington. The parade started from Ala Park at 9:30, the troops detouring from side streets as their turn came and falling into the column. From Fort Shafter the 25th Infantry, 1st Infantry and 2d Infantry and 1st Field Artillery marched down Honolulu, forming on King street for the parade half an hour before the time to start. The 4th Cavalry came in from the naval station where it is encamped, and the Coast Artillery companies from Forts Ruger, Dr. Russel and Armstrong. General Wissner and his staff assembled in front of the Alexander Young Hotel.

One world's record was equaled and three island marks were lowered in the finals of the military athletic meet held at Alexander Field, Honolulu, Feb. 26. The 25th Infantry won the major honors, capturing all track events, and then broke through the 1st Infantry stronghold for a win in the Marathon relay event. Their total score was 70 points; 1st Infantry was second, with 41 points. The island's record for the 100-yard dash was smashed to small bits by Gilbert, 25th Inf., who ran the distance in 9 3/5 seconds, beating the records of "Bill" Rice and George Hanohia by three-fifths of a second. Gilbert's time ties the amateur record of 9 3/5 seconds hung up by Dan J. Kelley, of Spokane, Wash., on June 23, 1906, and by H. P. Drew, of the University of California, on March 28, 1914. Second place was taken by Parker, 25th Inf., who crossed the tape about three feet behind Gilbert. Parker and Bray, 1st Inf., who took third place, ran a close race. Parker forcing to the front in the last ten feet. Mills, who had been looked upon by the 25th to win this event, took fourth place. In the half-mile race, Harrison and Pride, 25th Inf., made a hard fight, the former beating by about three feet. The time was 2 minutes 7 3/5 seconds. The island record is 2 minutes 8 seconds.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY NOTES.

Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., Feb. 5, 1916.

Col. and Mrs. William A. Shunk gave a dinner on Saturday in honor of their house guest, Miss Sayer, and for Capt. and Mrs. Sterrett, the Misses Shanks, Miss Knight, Miss Young, Captain Duncan, Lieutenants Plassmeyer, Jones and Schwenck. Gen. and Mrs. Hall entertained at tea after the polo game Sunday, their guests being Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Col. and Mrs. Hinds, Lieut. and Mrs. Hensley, Mrs. McLin, Col. de las Heras and Mr. Jacks. Major and Mrs. Davis had dinner Tuesday for Mesdames Hinds, Fitch, Burr and Miss Hunt, Colonel Blakely, Colonel Morrow, Major Manley and Captain Comiskey. Miss Rose entertained at dinner at the home of her uncle, Captain Calvert, on Saturday for Misses Caldwell, Jones and Brinkley, Lieutenants Beach, Dickey and Grant. Mrs. Sidney A. Colman entertained at bridge on Monday, complimenting Mrs. Young, wife of Colonel Young. Twenty-four Major and Mrs. Francis J. Koester are guests of Major and Mrs. Weeks. Major Koester relieves Major Peter C. Harris as A.G. Miss Dorothy Caldwell gave a luncheon on Tuesday for Misses Pardee, Laura Jones, Polly Young, Katherine Shanks, Anabel Dade, Abbott, and Mesdames Allen, Magruder and Everett. Mrs. Paul W. Bunker, of Fort Mills, had dinner on Wednesday at the Army and Navy club for Mesdames Phillips, Pitt, Aitken and Stewart.

Mrs. Royden E. Beebe had dinner Monday for Mesdames Foley, McCoy, Inggersoll, Sterrett, Caldwell, Marshall and Dickman. Capt. and Mrs. Edwards entertained for Capt. and Mrs. Hannay, house guests of Col. and Mrs. Knight, on Tuesday at dinner. Mrs. George E. Ball entertained on Friday for Mrs. Dorrance at luncheon and for Mesdames Shunk, Yates, Brown, Knowlton, Struthers and Miss Brown. Miss Elizabeth Sayer, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Sayre, of Camp Stotsenburg, is house guest of Col. and Mrs. Shunk. Col. and Mrs. Shunk had dinner Tuesday for Major and Mrs. Weeks, Capt. and Mrs. Hickok, Capt. and Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Hurd and Lieutenant Dilworth.

Capt. and Mrs. Hannay are guests of Col. and Mrs. Knight, who entertained in their honor on Friday at a dinner for ten. Col. and Mrs. Arthur W. Yates had dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Hannay. Major and Mrs. Howard gave a dinner at the Army and Navy club for Major and Mrs. Caldwell, Major and Mrs. Knowlton, Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Mrs. Hinds and Mrs. Conrad on Friday. Col. and Mrs. George S. Young had dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Hinds, Major and Mrs. Landon and Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall. Mrs. R. C. Taylor entertained at luncheon on Wednesday for Mesdames Shunk, Knight, Brown, Dorrance, Kellogg, Haskell, Weeks, Kauffman and Miss Brown.

Mrs. Chester Mills, of Camp Stotsenburg, who has been in Baguio for two months, arrived in Manila Monday to join her husband, who is a member of the 9th Cavalry polo team. Lieut. and Mrs. Mills will remain in Manila during the carnival. Lieut. and Mrs. Lackey, after some time at Baguio, have returned to their home. Col. and Mrs. Hinds gave a dinner Wednesday as a "despedida" for Major and Mrs. Howard; the guests were Col. and Mrs. Hoff, Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Conrad, Colonel Blakely and Dr. Kinard.

Col. Francis J. Kerman, stationed at Batangas, is house guest of Colonel Hinds for several days. Major and Mrs. Landau had dinner Thursday in honor of Major and Mrs. Fleming, of Camp Stotsenburg, and for Major and Mrs. Hamond, Major and Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Morrow and Colonel Morrow. On Friday Miss Lila Gandy gave a dinner for the Misses

Katherine and Sarah Shanks, Margaret Haile, Rose Clark, Major Manley, Lieutenants Buckner and Faymonville. Lieut. and Mrs. Beebe gave a buffet supper at the officers' club on Sunday for about twenty-five guests.

Lieut. and Mrs. Appling have as house guests Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, of Vermont, parents of Mrs. Appling, who will visit them for the next few months. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles W. McClure motored to Batangas on Sunday and were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. G. I. McEntee, 13th Inf. Lieut. Max Sullivan, of Los Baños, was week-end guest of Lieutenant Chamberlain.

Capt. and Mrs. Allen had dinner Friday for Mr. and Mrs. Cordin, Misses Jesse Willits, Mary Grant and Messrs. Phillips and Kidd. Mrs. Benjamin Alvord has returned to her home in Manila after a few weeks at Baguio. Col. and Mrs. Young entertained on Thursday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Elliott, Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow, Miss Young and Lieutenant Brown.

Mrs. W. L. Moose, jr., a patient at the Department Hospital in Manila, returned to her home on the post Sunday. Major and Mrs. Adrian S. Fleming, of Camp Stotsenburg, were weekend guests on the post. Mrs. George C. Lewis returned to her home in Batangas this week, after visiting here for several weeks. Lieut. and Mrs. Philip B. Fleming and Surgeon Angwin, U.S.N., were guests of Miss Polly Young for supper Sunday.

Capt. and Mrs. B. H. L. Williams, of Corregidor, were visitors on the post last Saturday. Miss Elizabeth Sayre, of Camp Stotsenburg, was guest of honor at a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. Sterrett on Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Haskell entertained in honor of Miss Sayre on Thursday with a picnic to Montalban Gorge. The Misses Grant, daughters of Major and Mrs. Grant, entertained on Tuesday at a dance at their home on Gral Luna for the members of the younger set of Manila, Cavite and Fort McKinley.

Probably the biggest and most interesting event of the entire season was the "carnival cabaret" given at the Fort McKinley club on Friday night. About 150 reservations were made for tables, and many applications were turned down. Everyone came in costume. Cabaret stunts alternated with the general dancing. There was Hebrew dialogue by Captain Burt and Lieutenant Briscoe; a miniature minstrel show by Captain Bankhead, Major Petty and Lieutenant Magruder; funny imitation of an acrobatic dance by Captain Bankhead; Lieutenants Gill and Barlow; a little French song by Mrs. Murphy; an imitation of Caruso and Melba by Mrs. Wheeler; a dance by Miss Caldwell and Mr. Everett. Last of all came the "coronation," with Lieutenant Gill as Queen of the Carnival, escorted to her throne by a Filipino band and all her courtiers.

PEARL HARBOR NAVY YARD.

Pearl Harbor, H.T., Feb. 25, 1916.

Lieut. and Mrs. Randolph T. Zane, U.S.M.C., have as their house guest during the month of February Miss Beatriz Burnham, of Los Angeles. Miss Mattie Gray Morris, of Louisiana, is spending the winter with her uncle, Paymr. William T. Gray, and his daughter, Miss Margaret Gray. Paymr. R. E. Corcoran gave a dinner on the U.S.S. Alert last week for Mrs. Corcoran, Lieut. and Mrs. James P. Olding, Paymr. William T. Gray, Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Tilley, jr., Misses Margaret Gray and Mattie Gray Morris and Ensign Edward J. O'Keefe.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Arthur Crenshaw arrived in Honolulu on the U.S.A.T. Thomas Feb. 13. Lieutenant Commander Crenshaw reported for duty here as engineer officer. Surg. and Mrs. William Seaman, U.S.N., gave a dance on Valentine's evening in honor of Miss Beatriz Burnham, of Los Angeles. The Misses Tate, of Norfolk, Va., arrived Feb. 15 and will be the guests of their sister and brother, Paymr. and Mrs. R. E. Corcoran.

Miss Geraldine Boush, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Clifford J. Boush, gave a delightful party at the country club on Feb. 18. It was the evening of the regular moonlight suppers, which takes place there every month. Miss Boush's guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Tilley, jr., U.S.N., Misses Beatriz Burnham, Margaret Gray, Mattie Gray Morris, Asst. Civil Engr. Glenn S. Burrell, U.S.N., Lieutenants Dorman and Stuart, U.S.A., Ensigns Carroll B. Byrne and Edward J. O'Keefe. Lieut. and Mrs. Randolph T. Zane, U.S.M.C., entertained for Miss Beatriz Burnham at a dance on the country club on Feb. 19.

Officers of the 3d Submarine Division were hosts on the U.S.S. Alert the afternoon of Feb. 22. The guests included many Army and Navy officers and their families.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 918.)

C-2 (submarine). Lieut. Schuyler Mills. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-4 (submarine). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-5 (submarine). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

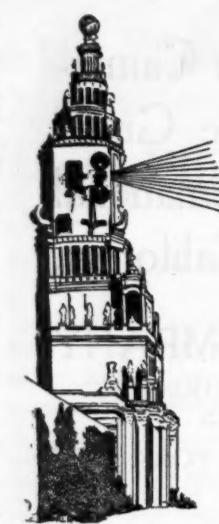
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Second Division.

Lieut. Ralph A. Koch, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Lieut. Conant Taylor. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Carroll Q. Wright. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Percy K. Robottom. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Eric L. Barr. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Pinney, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Harold M. Bemis. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Ronan C. Grady, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to Pensacola, Fla.
TALLAHASSEE (tender). Lieut. Harold Jones. At Pensacola, Fla.
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At Pensacola, Fla.
K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Edgar M. Williams. At Pensacola, Fla.
K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Ronan C. Grady. At Pensacola, Fla.
K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt. Sailed March 11 from Key West, Fla., for Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINING AND MINE SWEEPING DIVISION.

Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, Commander.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). (Flagship of division commander.) Comdr. Arthur MacArthur. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BALTIMORE (mine depot ship). Comdr. Frank H. Clark. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DUBUQUE (mine training ship). Lieut. Comdr. Leonard R. Sargent. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SONOMA (tender). Lieut. Edmund S. R. Brandt. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AUXILIARY DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Division Commander.) Comdr. Ernest L. Bennett. At Guayanabao Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ARETHUSA (fuel ship, merchant complement). Richard Werner, master. Sailed March 13 from Port Arthur, Texas, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Wilbert Smith. At Cap Haitien, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. John Grady. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CYCLOPS (fuel ship, merchant complement). George Worley, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEPTUNE (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ORION (fuel ship, merchant complement). Fred E. Horton, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of this fleet, except Georgia and Virginia, to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. At New Orleans, La.
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Robert Henderson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Harry A. Field. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Myron Joyce. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). Capt. Richard H. Jackson. Sailed March 13 from Hampton Roads, Va., for the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Charles H. Shaw. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Denver and Cleveland, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. At San Diego, Cal.
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh. At San Diego, Cal.
BUFFALO, transport, 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. On the West coast of Mexico.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. Cruising on the Pacific coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Martin E. Trench. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. William H. Standley. On the West coast of Mexico.

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. At San Francisco, Cal.
IROQUOIS (tender). Btsn. Frank Bruce. At San Pedro, Cal.
NANSEAN (fuel ship, merchant complement). William D. Pridgeaux, master. On the West coast of Mexico.
NERO (fuel ship, merchant complement). William J. Kelton, master. On the West coast of Mexico.
SURN (fuel ship, merchant complement). Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.
IRIS (flagship to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. William A. Glassford, Commander.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William A. Glassford. At San Diego, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Lieut. Harry A. McClure. At San Diego, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Vance D. Chapline. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Bernard O. Wills. At San Diego, Cal.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. At San Diego, Cal.

Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, Commander.
HULL (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Willis W. Bradley. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel E. Barbee. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel J. Callaghan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

LIEUT. WILLIS W. BRADLEY, Commander.
INTREPID (barracks ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Paul M. Bates. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard B. Berry. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis W. Scanland. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. William F. Newton, Commander.
CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-1 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Trever. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Frederick C. Sherman. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Pedro, Cal.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. James P. Olding, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Frank J. Lowry. At Honolulu, H.T. K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At Honolulu, H.T. K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At Honolulu, H.T. K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Howard D. Bode. At Honolulu, H.T. K-8 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At Honolulu, H.T.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, Commander-in-Chief.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fullam.) Lieut. Hugh Brown. At San Diego, Cal. Address there.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Charles S. McWhorter. At Seattle, Wash. Address there. The Albany has been temporarily assigned to the Washington Naval Militia during the overhaul of the Vicksburg.

CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Roscoe C. Macfall. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Manley H. Simons. At San Diego, Cal. Address there.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Edward H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, Commander-in-Chief.

KANAWHA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed March 11 from Port Arthur, Texas, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Herbert G. Cooke. Surveying off Cristobal Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut.

The Oregon is assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. Orin G. Murfin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Sam G. Loomis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FIRST DIVISION.

BROOKLYN, cruiser, first class, 20(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winterhalter.) Comdr. George C. Day. At Manila, P.I.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewell. At Shanghai, China.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. At Shanghai, China.

SECOND DIVISION.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. Lewis Cox. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Stuart W. Case. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Samuel W. King. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

THIRD DIVISION.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Ensign Julian B. Timberlake. At Hong Kong, China.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Richard R. Mann. At Hong Kong, China.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.
MOHICAN (stationary tender). (Flotilla flagship.) Chief Btsn. Owen F. Hurdle. At the submarine base, naval station, Cavite, P.I.

FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Lieut. Miles P. Rebo, Jr., Division Commander.
MONADNOCK, tender, 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Howard F. Kingman. Operating in Manila Bay.

A-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood. Manila Bay.

A-3 (submarine). Ensign Edwin T. Short. Manila Bay.

A-4 (submarine). Ensign Stuart E. Bray. Manila Bay.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Albert H. Rooks. Manila Bay.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign Solomon H. Geer. Manila Bay.

A-7 (submarine). Lieut. William M. Quigley. Manila Bay.

B-1 (submarine). Lieut. Miles P. Rebo, Jr. Manila Bay.

B-2 (submarine). Lieut. Sherwood Pickering. Manila Bay.

B-3 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph R. Mann, Jr. Manila Bay.

FIRST DESTROYER DIVISION.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Division Commander.

ABARENDIA (fuel ship acting as tender), merchant complement. Edward C. Jones, master. At Manila, P.I.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Manila, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur A. Garelon, Jr. At Manila, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. George H. Bowdrey. At Olongapo, P.I.

DECATOR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

AUXILIARIES.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Robert B. Powers, master. At Shanghai, China.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Lieut. David A. Scott. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

PISCATACUA (tender). Chief Btsn. William Derrington. At the naval station, Guam.

WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Btsn. Gustav Freudenberg. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

BUSHNELL (tender). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CÆSAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Lieut. Comdr. Walter M. Hunt. At Naples, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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Comdr. Charles P. Huff. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed Feb. 29 from Honolulu, H.T., for Guam, en route to Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEVADA, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. William S. Sims. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. Surveying off the South coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRINCETON (gunboat). Lieut. Comdr. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Send mail there.

PEROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Franklin D. Karns. At Balboa, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed March 2 from Honolulu, H.T., for Nagasaki, Japan, en route to Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. Louis J. Gulliver. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem is acting as receiving ship at Boston.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (fuel ship) (merchant complement). Lieut. Comdr. Hayne Ellis in temporary command. At Porto Grande, Cape Verde Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. August C. Wilhelm. In ordinary at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

VESEVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Btzn. Frederick R. Hazard. At the naval station, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. David A. McBain, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO. Chief Btzn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSCEOLA. Chief Btzn. Thomas Macklin. At the naval station, Guantanam Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. Address there.

PEORIA. Chief Btzn. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

UNCAS. Chief Btzn. Walter J. Wortman. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

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RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BOXER (station ship). Comdr. Rufus Z. Johnston. At the Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

CONSTELLATION (training ship). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, commandant of station). Comdr. Rufus Z. Johnston. At Newport, R.I.

CUMBERLAND (receiving ship). Capt. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Cumberland.

HARTFORD (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Farmer Morrison. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. See "Maine" under "Special Service."

PETREL (station ship). Lieut. Herbert F. Emerson. At the naval station, Guantanam Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

RAINBOW (receiving ship). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btzn. Wil-

liam L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. Repairing at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. John J. Hannigan, commanding. At Sausalito, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Chief Btzn. John Mahoney. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay. Address mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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Aegean, Boston. Active, San Francisco, Cal. Alice, Norfolk. Apache, Iona Island, N.Y. Arapaho, Mare Island. Choctaw, Washington. Herkules, Norfolk. Iwana, Boston. Massachusetts, Philadelphia. Monocacy, Washington. Mohave, Puget Sound. Mohawk, Norfolk. Narkeeta, New York. Pawnee, New York. Pawtucket, Puget Sound. Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H. Perucket, New York. Pontiac, New York.

Powhatan, New York. Rapido, Cavite. Rocket, Norfolk. Samoset, Philadelphia. Seabago, Charleston, S.C. Sioux, Boston. Sotomo, Puget Sound. Standish, Annapolis. Tecumseh, Washington. Tillamook, Mare Island. Trafalgar, New York. Transfer, New York. Triton, Washington. Undilla, Mare Island. Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal. Waban, Guantanamo. Wahneta, Norfolk.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Gallao, Olongapo. Constitution, Boston. General Alava, Cavite. Indiana, Philadelphia. Iowa, Philadelphia.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Adams, Hoboken, N.J. Aileen, Providence, R.I. Boston, Portland, Ore. Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.

Dorothy, Cleveland, Ohio. Dupont, Fall River, Mass. Elida, Washington, N.C. Essex, Toledo, Ohio. Foote, Washington, N.C. Fox, Aberdeen, Wash. Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y. Goldsborough, Tacoma, Wash. Gopher, Duluth, Minn.

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Capt. Davis B. Wiles, A.P.M., in charge of A.P.M. Office, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Haines, A.A. and L. Asst. Adjt. and Insp'r's Office; Major Hugh Matthews, A.Q.M., Dep't Q.M.; Major William G. Powell, A.P.M., Asst. Paym'r's Office; all San Francisco, Cal.; Major Norman G. Burton, A.Q.M., Dep't Q.M., Cavite, P.I.; Major Norman G. Burton, A.Q.M., Dep't Artillery Brigade, Marine Corps, Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Col. L.W. T. Waller commanding; 3d Co., attached to Brig. Hqrs.

Artillery Battn., 1st, 9th, 13th Cos., Major R. H. Dunlap commanding.

1st Regt., 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 19th, 22d, 23d Cos., Col. Eli K. Cole commanding.

2d Regt., 7th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th Cos., Col. Theodore P. Kahn commanding.

In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.C.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., Capt. John W. Weddigh.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Capt. Harry O. Smith.

M. Bks., N. Hospital, Boston, Mass., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace.

M. Det., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Major Randolph C. Berkeley.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanam, Cuba, Capt. Douglas C. McDougal.

M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., 2d Lieut. Sidney N. Raynor.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Thomas M. Clinton.

M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., 21st Co., 2d Lieut. Robert E. Messersmith.

M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., Capt. Clifford P. Meyer.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 30th, 33d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmann.

N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., Major John F. McGill.

M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., 8th Co., Capt. Richard M. Curtis.

M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Capt. James T. Bootes.

M. Det., N. Hosp., New York, N.Y., N.C.O.

M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Hamilton D. Sonnen.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Col. James E. Mahoney.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Norfolk, Va., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theodore E. Backstrom.

M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos., Lieut. Col. Wendell O. Neville.

M. Bks., Aeromatic Station, Pensacola, Fla., Capt. Edward B. Cole.

Aviation Section, Aeromatic Station, Pensacola, Fla., 1st Lieut. Alfred A. Cunningham.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., 2d, 10th Cos., Capt. Logan Feland.

M. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Elias R. Beadle.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. John A. Hughes.

M. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. James T. Buttrick.

M. Bks., San Diego, Cal. (4th Regiment, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 31st, 32d, 34th Cos.), Col. Joseph H. Pendleton.

M. Bks., Washington, D.C., Col. Charles A. Doyen.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Washington, D.C., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., Capt. Thomas H. Brown.

M.C.R.R., Winthrop, Md., 1st Lieut. Charles F. B. Price.

Ship Detachments.

M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Howard H. Kipp.

M. Det., U.S.S. Brooklyn, 1st Lieut. William C. Powers, Jr.

M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Robert W. Voth.

M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Arthur B. Owens.

M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. Edward H. Conger.

M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 2d Lieut. Oliver Floyd.

M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, 1st Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.

M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, 1st Lieut. Charles J. Miller.

M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Richmond Bryant.

M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, Capt. Nelson P. Vulte.

M. Det., U.S.S. Louisiana, 1st Lieut. William C. Wise, Jr.

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M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Bogan.
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M. Det., U.S.S. New York, 1st Lieut. Philip H. Torrey.
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M. Det., U.S.S. San Diego, 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Gardner.
M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. Andrew B. Drane.
M. Det., U.S.S. Tennessee, 1st Lieut. Andrew L. Shepard.
M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Thomas C. Turner.
M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, Capt. Charles B. Taylor.
M. Det., U.S.S. Vermont, Capt. Harry R. Lay.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Burton W. Sibley.

Mr. George Wright, so long known in connection with the firm of Hatfield and Sons, has severed his connection with the Army and Navy Co-operative Company and has established a uniform and civilian tailoring business to be known as George Wright and Company at the Bristol Building, Room 507, 500 Fifth avenue, New York city. Mr. Wright's efforts during his long connection with Hatfield and Sons contributed largely to the splendid reputation of that firm as master craftsmen in the manufacture of uniforms and civilian tailoring of the highest class. He has a wide acquaintance among officers of the Services and with his well known ability to render satisfactory service makes a confident bid for the patronage of former customers of Hatfield and Sons at his new address. The other members of Hatfield and Sons, Mr. George S. Sturgis, has likewise severed his connection with the Co-operative Company. He has associated himself with Mr. George W. T. Dowling, merchant tailor, at No. 8 West Forty-fifth street, New York, and in another column addresses himself to his former Army friends and business acquaintances.

The Hollifield Target Practice Rod Co. of Middlebury, N. Y., announce that the Department of Militia and Defence of Canada has this month made the use of their dotter obligatory in training expeditionary forces and has placed an order for 5,000 additional dotter outifts, making a total of 27,000 complete outifts in use in the Canadian Department at the present time. The Canadian troops have been training with the dotter outdoors. The Hollifield dotter system has supplanted all other preliminary practice methods for the Canadian forces. It has also been adopted by the U. S. National Guard under section 17 of the Amended Militia Law. It has been highly recommended by Major Gen. H. L. Scott and Brig. Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A. The U. S. Army Board of Ordnance and Fortification in its proceedings of Oct. 1, 1915, recommended that it be adopted by the Army. It has already been adopted by the Navy. There are over 40,000 in use at the present time in the U. S. Navy, Naval Militia and National Guard.

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